

man

Allende makes it up with Argentina

By JO BERESFORD

President Salvador Allende of Chile and President Lanusse of Argentina are to meet today in the Northern Argentine town of Salta in what is regarded as the most significant step in Latin-American relations since Cuba and Chile got together again in November. They will discuss 15 points including:

The free movement of labour between the two countries. The two-day visit is the first trip abroad by Dr Allende since taking office in November. General Lanusse, who seized power earlier this year, will be having his first meeting with a head of a Latin American State.

Relations between the two countries have been steadily improving since 1966, when the military first took over in Argentina. The strengthening of links between them was confirmed by a State visit to Chile in January 1970, by the President Onganía and by the opening of a road running through the Chilean ski resort of Portillo and the Argentine town of Mendoza.

When Dr Allende was elected to a State visit to Chile, the friendship would continue. The friendship between the two Governments — one socialist and democratic, the other military and authoritarian — seemed unbridgeable.

Chile's destiny

But Allende has since gone out of his way to make it clear that Chile's destiny lies in her own continent, and particularly with her near neighbours. His interest in the Andean bloc — Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile — which is to be underlined by a visit to some of the member countries later this year, has been coupled with an intensified approach to Argentina.

Dr Allende's efforts have been strengthened by the support of his Foreign Minister, a Communist, Clodomiro Aylmeda, who has been equally keen on a détente with Argentina.

For President Lanusse, the forging of stronger links with Chile could not have come at a more opportune moment. His Government still appears shaky in spite of attempts to come to terms with the Peronists.

If he is to accomplish what he set out to do when he deposed General Levingstone he will need time. Contact with Dr Allende's Socialist Government may help to convince the Peronists — he offered Peronist guerrillas an amnesty last week — that he is serious in trying to come to terms with them.

But General Lanusse also needs to check the efforts of the Brazilians who have recently been increasing diplomatic and trade contacts in Latin America.

S. Vietnamese strip outpost

Saigon, July 22

South Vietnamese forces unable to fill the gap left by the withdrawal of American troops were reported today to be sealing down the defence line in the demilitarised zone.

A key outpost in the northern defence chain, less than a mile from the southern fringe of the buffer strip, has been stripped of artillery. Other bases being vacated by the Americans are being reduced in size.

The last American infantry unit left guard duty in the zone on Wednesday. Installations in the northernmost Quang Tri province are also being taken over by South Vietnamese.

North Vietnamese gunners have been shelling the northern outposts, stretching from the eastern coastline to the centre of the zone. Intelligence reports that about twenty thousand North Vietnamese are massed round the zone, possibly to launch a new phase of the Hanoi offensive which began last month.

In Cambodia, a military spokesman said Cambodian and North Vietnamese troops fought two small battles within 20 miles of Phnom Penh. The heaviest fighting was near a Vietcong training centre.

An American CH-47 Chinook helicopter crashed in the northern quarter on Wednesday. The toll of 21 dead and 51 injured, including five Americans, made it the worst helicopter crash in Indo-China in nearly a year, and one of the worst of the war.

President Nguyen Van Thieu said he would again run for

President only if he had the necessary conditions to continue his tough stand against Hanoi. His remarks appeared to be a threat to withdraw from the election in October if there were any weakening of American backing.

On Tuesday, he said he was not optimistic about an early peace linked with President Nixon's visit to China. He would ask the US for continued military and economic aid.

The President added that he would also ask Washington to adapt troop withdrawals to the capabilities of the South Vietnamese army. He appears concerned that support for his anti-Communist line may wane if a reconciliation with Peking is under way.

In Paris, the North Vietnamese and Vietcong delegations said they had Peking's full support for their drive to win a complete and unconditional American departure from Indo-China. They added that Mr Nixon's trip to Peking had no bearing on the peace talks.

They rejected a renewed offer for a controlled ceasefire as "absurd". Peace would come only if US troops were withdrawn this year, and the Saigon regime were replaced by a Cabinet of "national concord".

The Vietcong spokesman said: "China stands fully on the side of the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people." Peking supported fully the position outlined in the Vietcong seven-point peace proposals of July 1. — UPI and Reuters.

THE guerrilla leader waited until two foreign reporters had been in the village for about ten minutes before he appeared from behind a house, unarmed, but followed by a young man carrying a rifle. He had agreed to the meeting on the condition that neither his name nor that of the village he now lives in be reported, and he appeared to be so confident of his safety that no security guards were posted on the muddy road the reporters walked to reach him.

According to the Pakistan Government, Matki Foul, the only significant liberation army fighting for East Pakistan's independence, operates from sanctuaries across the Indian border, making hit-and-run raids.

The guerrilla, who is deputy leader of a platoon of 37 men, freely conceded that almost all his ammunition and weapons come from India, and that he took his unit into India at one point after a successful ambush that he knew would bring reprisals.

However, he said that his band had been living in the same predominantly Moslem village since it returned from India on June 23 and intended to stay well inside East Pakistan.

His men avoid the main road some five miles from their base during the day-time, but otherwise they move freely. The guerrilla said, "The night belongs to them, and, in the day, they have no fear of encountering Government soldiers in the waterlogged paddies and jute fields of this low-lying land."

The guerrillas get no pay, but occasionally receive money from across the border which they use to pay for food. Some, the guerrilla explained, is not paid for. "We go from house to house picking up voluntary contributions."

According to the guerrilla spokesman, the local farmers didn't mind supporting his men and were happy to have them in the village.

Residents of another village said later that they resented giving up scarce food, but

Guerrillas hide—and seek

From LEE LESCAZE in Dacca



East Pakistani guerrillas in training

that they preferred the guerrillas to the army.

The platoon's leaders are veterans of the Bengal regiments of the Pakistani army, and the deputy leader served for 21 years as a non-commissioned officer before he retired a year ago. He said that seven platoon members had regular military backgrounds and 30 are students recruited locally after the Pakistani army struck and the civil war began on March 25.

The platoon operates independently, but has frequent contact with another platoon of roughly equal size that operates in a near by village. They receive no orders from higher military authorities, but send written reports of their actions by runner across the border to guerrilla camps in India.

The guerrillas are armed with Lee-Enfields, Sten guns, light machine guns and adequate supplies of ammunition, dynamite and mines.

And the guerrilla spokesman added, they have no shortage of medicine.

Of the future, he put his faith for ultimate victory on large number of guerrillas now training in India, and maintained that 200,000 will shortly move across the border to attack the army in his sector. A figure that seems enormously exaggerated.

Of the present, suspicion, especially of strangers, remains. A man arriving uninvited in the village wanting to enlist, it was explained, would be shot as a Pakistani army agent.

The largest action the guerrilla's unit has participated in so far was an ambush in April that he and other local residents believe killed more than 20 Pakistani soldiers. It was after this fire-fight that the platoon retreated to India where they were housed and cared for by the Indian Army.

From the battles the spokesman watched at the border, he confirmed Pakistan's allegation that Indian artillery and mortars often fire across the border in support of guerrilla attacks on the Pakistani Army.

Since returning to East Pakistan, the platoon has been relatively inactive considering their freedom of movement in a generally undefended countryside. They ambushed an army truck and think they wounded one soldier. Most recently, they raided a police station, and when the sentry fled, they captured 13 rifles without suffering or inflicting any casualties.

The deputy platoon leader said his unit had not suffered any casualties since the war began and that no one has deserted from his command. He was reticent about future plans, but made it clear that his men will use

their dynamite and mines to cut roads in an effort to further limit the movement of the Pakistani army, which relies on its jeeps and trucks and rarely ventures into the countryside.

In addition to harassing the army and police, the guerrillas want to assassinate members of the "peace committees"—groups of local people who work with the army and often decide for the army which local villagers are reliable and which should be arrested or shot.

Reports of peace committee members being killed are common throughout East Pakistan. The spokesman's platoon had themselves caught and murdered one.

Their victim, it was claimed, had ordered the murder of two men and by the guerrilla leader's account, was not unprepared for their retribution. He asked for—and was given—an hour to say goodbye to his mother before facing a "people's court" the guerrillas had hastily assembled by waking up several neighbours.

The unsurprising verdict was guilty and the guerrilla led the condemned man about a mile to the main road where they shot him and left his body by the roadside.

The guerrilla leader said he believed in the now outlawed Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman which won Pakistan's first national election last December. He saw the guerrilla movement as the military arm of the League and was confident that the League will become the ruling party when East Pakistan wins its independence.

He spoke unemotionally about his guerrilla activities and his view of the future, predicting that he would not have to live in East Pakistan's villages for long.

So far, the guerrilla leader has run a leisurely, relatively painless underground resistance struggle since March 25. Most observers here do not share his conviction that the civil war will be ended soon—and his platoon could well see much more fighting before any of their hopes begin to be fulfilled. —Washington Post.

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Sir Keith lays on delay party

From our Correspondent

Wellington, July 22. Speculation that the Prime Minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, planning to retire immediately after 11 years in office was "kicked today when Sir Keith said that he has no present intention to step down."

Speaking after a Government meeting he said that "there had also been discussion of the Cabinet and reshuffle."

Asked whether there had been a vote of confidence on his leadership, he said: "I did never accept such a vote. There is no need for it."

Her sources indicated that Sir Keith, although not planning to leave immediately, will do so within the next six months.

The Government caucus will elect his successor who, it is said, will be the deputy Minister, Mr Marshall.

Because of the rivalry between Mr Marshall and the Minister of Finance, Mr Muldoon, it is possible that the caucus will press Sir Keith to stay in office and fight the next election campaign.

Though Mr Marshall, not known from his negotiating approach in Luxembourg, is clearly ahead at present in leadership race, the caucus is expected to be almost equally divided between his supporters and those of the ebullient Mr Muldoon.

The problem in the leadership transition will be to give party unity and still allow for a Marshall-Muldoon ticket for the next election.

Which depends on the timing of an announcement Sir Keith makes on his retirement plans, a popular figure, he has remarkably successful in four elections in a row retaining a grip on the leadership in spite of the defections of several Ministers into his shoes.

Seaman safe on ferry
A seaman who vanished from the converted aircraft carrier Sydney while she was miles west of San Diego July 3, has been found in a lifeboat in the Pacific Ocean yesterday.

Seaman John Thomas, aged 18, disappeared from the ship on Monday. A sea-air search was launched because of bad weather.

Although, who is British born, lives at Traralgon, Victoria, was found by a search vessel, the Tolo, it 330 miles south of where he disappeared. He was conscious but dizzy, said he had drunk water. He is recovering.

He hopes to rejoin the crew, which has asked the ship to land him as soon as possible. The Tolo is due at a port on Monday. —UPI.

Church pay increased
By our Churches Correspondent
Members of the Church of England will become some of the best paid in Britain next year. The minimum pay is to go from £108 to £150. Ministers also provided with free accommodation.

Church spokesman said that about eight of the 2,000 ministers would be in the minimum pay bracket. The minimum rate of pay probably also see that ministers got a rise.

A cleric spokesman are probably the best paid of English clergies. At the moment, 60 per cent of them are somewhere between £1,500 a year. Their is unlikely to reach a minimum of £1,500 1973.

China expulsion
China has expelled a Soviet trade agent who is alleged to have engaged in activities incompatible with this status.

Leaks stop grand jury

From STANFORD J. UNGAR: Boston, July 22

Federal grand jury here temporarily suspended its investigation of possible charges against the "New Times" and the "Boston Herald" for publishing articles on a Pentagon study of war in Vietnam.

The investigation was suspended by the Justice Department, apparently because of the press. But court records indicated that the jury was dismissed because of

the jury which was convened on April 20, was still in session, after an average period of duty. There is also an established practice that the jury must be summoned before the emergency judge for July, has taken no such action, although he did swear in a new grand jury on July 12.

Court sources suggested that the case could be transferred to the new jury. But that would ordinarily mean evidence would have to be repeated.

berg, the former Pentagon aide who has admitted leaking documents to the press, are fighting to prevent his transfer to California for proceedings on an indictment alleging illegal possession of classified documents.

The Ellsberg indictment was returned by a Federal grand jury in Los Angeles because it is alleged that the Pentagon study was photocopied in California. It was not clear whether Dr Ellsberg who is on bail, was also included in the Boston investigation. — Washington Post.

Lawyers for Dr Daniel Ells-

PARLIAMENT

Jenkins says his Common Market convictions are 'as strong as ever'

Sir Alec—We must not run foreign policy on shoe string

When the Common Market resumed Mr Roy Jenkins, for the Opposition, said: "My convictions are as strong as ever." The terms of entry were not ideal but they appeared acceptable.

Parliament would more impress the public, Europe, and the world, however, "if we talk more about the issue and less about each other."

He continued: "My views about the desirability of entry are not abated by the terms. The essence of the economic case for going in is the belief that it will increase our rate of growth and, therefore, the amount of resources available to us as a nation and this will substantially out-balance any additional payments the other way."

There should be no danger to the economy, provided that the Government handled the economy "sensitively" during the transitional period. "The dynamic argument, in my view, is not nearly as crude as it sometimes argued by those who reject it." If they looked at the experiences of the EEC countries since the setting up of the Community, they would find there had been an increase in inter-Community trade after the dismantling of tariff barriers. "Trade between the Six may well have grown in the early years by 50 per cent more than it would have been otherwise." It was quite clear that there had been a sharp increase in levels of investment in the Six as a result of growth.

"There was a fall in each of the Six countries in the ratio of their export costs and prices relative to their home prices," Mr Jenkins said. This was of "very great and marked significance."

British entry could "open up the possibility of curing structural faults which have bedevilled our economy for so long."

Mr Jenkins said: "I do not share the very widespread view that we must necessarily go through a very difficult period in order to reap later benefits. I think the immediate effect upon the vital and very weak sector of industrial investment can be very beneficial and the balance

of payments costs in the first couple of years, before we can hope to get any dynamic benefits, are likely to be small, within any normal measure of forecasting error."

The benefits of entry would be nullified, however, unless the Government produced policies totally different from those seen in the past year. Yesterday's "disastrous" unemployment figures showed the nature of the difficulties the country faced.

"Growth must be given a new and decisive priority. If not, the economic exercise of entry may be self-defeating."

He said: "We need an undertaking that those less well off will be protected from bearing the burden of impact costs."

On regional policy, Mr Jenkins said: "I find it almost inconceivable that the Government should have dismissed this issue in three jejune paragraphs." He understood that nearly every instrument of regional policy used in the UK was in use somewhere in the EEC.

No country in the Six had been so foolish as to prefer investment allowances to investment grants.

The real test of regional policy was not whether you had a beautiful set of tools but what results they produced. "There are some substantial indications that nearly all the countries in the Community have done a little better than we have."

The average income per head in the poorer regions in France, Germany, and Italy now came nearer to the average for the nation as a whole than had hitherto been the case. In Britain, over the period from about 1960 to 1968, except for the South-west and Northern Ireland, it had moved rather further away.

The explanation for this was not that Britain's tools were less good, but that the best tools in the world were not wholly effective unless they were used against a background of a buoyant, expanding economy.

Criticising the amount of explanation given in the White

Paper to the future of sterling, he said: "I welcome without reservation the rundown and eventually the final end of sterling's special position as a reserve currency."

The attempt to support the second reserve currency of the world on the narrow base of the United Kingdom economy had been like trying to stand a pyramid on its point. "It has been a source of considerable international monetary imbalance as well as a considerable restriction upon our own freedom of economic development."

He called for more explanation from the Chancellor as to what the Government's intentions were for the replacement of sterling. The position of the sterling holders must be safeguarded. But equally, there must be no question of Britain undertaking a stiff fixed repayment programme. This would both be an undesirable restriction upon Britain and would be undesirable for the rest of the world, because it would mean a further burden upon the dollar. It would also lead to a reduction in world liquidity.

What we needed was a new international reserve asset. The House should have some indication from the Chancellor as to the thinking of the Government on this.

He wondered if the Government was thinking in terms of the setting up of a world reserve bank and moving away from the special reserve role, not only of sterling but the dollar as well, because the dollar was beginning to go into exactly the same sort of position that had so bedevilled sterling for nearly two decades.

"I am rather inclined to the

later solution, but either is better than the way we are asked not only whether Britain should go in but what the prospects would be if it stayed out."

Referring to the issue of sovereignty, he said: "Some people in this House, and outside, fear the EEC because they think it means giving up irrevocably a large measure of control over our own destiny. I do not see it this way at all."

"The facts of the modern world have removed already a large part of that control. If we delude ourselves by thinking we can cling to the absolute sovereignty, we will, as a result, have less, and not more, influence on what really happens to us."

He did not regard the Common Market as a major invasion of British sovereignty. "But, in any case, the question we all have to ask ourselves is: 'Do we really believe we can live in the world today on our own, or do we believe that we can greatly increase our influence and our power over decisions which inevitably affect us directly, by participating in those decisions?'"

MPs would have different expectations from the Market. "I want to see the maintenance of Atlantic ties, but upon the basis of a far more equal partnership between America and her European allies than has been possible in the past 20 years. I want to see Germany far more firmly anchored into the democratic community. I want to see the relaxation of tension between East and West, and a balanced reduction of arms in the centre of Europe."

He wanted to see Europe, which was "rich and relatively fortunate," to be responsive to the needs of the poorer world.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, said it had to be asked not only whether Britain should go in but what the prospects would be if it stayed out.

Our subscription to entry in the early years was quantified at roughly £250 millions. If as a country, at the end of the transitional and corrective periods, we were not able to sustain a rate of growth which would carry the balance of payments charge, we would have to resign ourselves to a different league from the others. He utterly rejected such a defeatist attitude.

Sir Alec said the Treaty of Rome made it clear that the association existed to ensure by common action the economic and social progress of the countries by eliminating the barriers which divided Europe. It existed to reduce the differences between various regions and the backwardness of less fortunate regions.

Treaty
Mr Donald Stewart (Scott. Nat. Western Isles) asked: "How can you rely on such assurances when similar assurances were given to Scotland in 1971 in a treaty to which one of your ancestors was a signatory? At that time the population of Scotland was a fifth of that of the UK. Now it is a tenth. Is that the future you want for the UK in Europe?"

Sir Alec replied: "I hope you won't try to tell a Scottish borderer who was fairly well off when he used to steal cattle from England that he is not much better off since the Treaty of the Union."

He said the apprehension of the ordinary person on the question of sovereignty was

that Britain would be over-ruled.

He would reply to that proposition in terms of community practice in 12 years. The Community had shown itself in the Commission and in the Council of Ministers to be extremely sensitive to the national interest of the partners. This practice had been reinforced by the communiqué issued after Mr Heath's meeting with Mr Pompidou.

There were many misconceptions about the nature of sovereignty. He would contend there was no absolute doctrine of sovereignty. Sovereignty was concerned, in fact, with the reality of power and influence. To his mind an act of sovereignty was certainly not inconsistent with entering a partnership.

This would be more beneficial, as Britain would have an influential voice in formulating policy, both economic and political, in the world's largest economic entity.

"You do not set up an institution for fun. You set up an institution because there is something of common advantage to you all. I do not find this a surrender of sovereignty or a frightening prospect. I find it an almost intolerable handicap to this country that economically we should have to run our foreign policy as we do because we are working on an economic shoestring."

He did not believe we should talk in terms of surrender—if anything we should talk of sovereignty shared for common purposes.

The Commonwealth, he continued, could be an economic block. It never could be a military alliance. The interests of the modern Commonwealth were too diverse.

He argued that the Commonwealth countries wished to find new trading partners and it was a good thing that they should diversify their trade. Some of the newer Commonwealth countries were already finding it in their interests to give the EEC preference over Britain.

"We would do everything we can to safeguard the Commonwealth interests. I think we are entitled to ask the Commonwealth countries to understand that they could not and should not ask us to neglect our own. The main case for Britain's membership of the Community is this, and it can scarcely be expressed in the rather and terms of a White Paper: that a Britain which is weak and in decline is useless for the Commonwealth." Britain had steadily lost her percentage of Commonwealth trade.

Sir Alec said that as a member of the EEC Britain could do many things for the Commonwealth which she could not do only as a decreasing amount.

"That is a position I do not like, but a position I think will be rectified if we have membership of the Community."

He went on: "We have kept the door open for the West

Indian producers and the New Zealand producers of milk products into a market which is likely to prove the richest in the world. Our heart and our purpose is large enough to embrace the Commonwealth interests and membership of the Community and they are complementary to each other. I would not be here advocating this course with any enthusiasm if I thought the market was going to be exclusive."

Sir Alec spoke of the new and completely different problem which faced Europe—the new class of super-Powers. Within the framework of NATO Europe would have to assume greater responsibilities for her own security, and it was essential Britain should be in those councils within the NATO framework and not out.

"That is why the word 'necessary' for Britain to enter the Community, I am sure, is tempted to add the word 'essential.' I do not believe in this respect that Britain can afford to stay out."

It was a case of "nothing ventured, nothing gained."

Review
Mr Reginald Paget (Lab., Northampton) said if Britain entered she would have written constitution for the first time. "Now we are going to have a whole series of constitutional laws above us which we cannot change, and as we make laws here we will have to bear in mind that they are subject to review by court of Brussels."

The EEC constitution was designed to provide the free exchange of goods within the competition and protection from competition abroad in agriculture and the less efficient aspects of the EEC. All subsidies are out as well as concealed subsidies, such as coal or steel produced at a loss, which would be regarded as a concealed subsidy to our exports."

Mr John Boyd-Carpenter (C. Kingston-upon-Thames) said the Immigration Bill would have the effect of making an Australian, unless he had a parent born in Britain, subject to labour permits and registration with the police.

"I think a great deal of opinion would be very unhappy if, for example, Germans, whom, after all, we fought not very long ago, could come here, and that discrimination should be exercised against Australians."

The way out of this was to take powers for a reciprocal movement of migrants between Britain and the "old" Commonwealth countries, in time to coincide with the free movement of people from Europe.

Mr Boyd-Carpenter wondered whether, once Britain had joined, we would have any authority in restraining the growth of expenditure in the Community.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, intervened to say that Britain would have a full

Mr Paget

No subsidies

say in the shape and size of the budget. That was why it was difficult to forecast beyond 1977.

Mr Patrick Gordon Walker (Lab., Leyton), a member of the Labour Cabinet in 1964, declared: "I myself feel that the present terms are acceptable."

The attitude and experience of two member nations was of special significance, he said. "Any country is peripheral Europe, it is Italy. If a country seemed exposed to the danger of becoming Northern Ireland of Europe, was Italy." But since membership, Belgium's rate of growth had risen from 2.9 per cent to 4.7 per cent and she had full employment. "I have not so far an opinion of my own count to think that they cannot be ourselves at least as well Italy and Belgium."

Mr Douglas Jay (Lab., Bath sea N.) said the White Paper claimed that Britain's membership of the enlarged Community would lead to improved efficiency in British industry, a higher rate of investment, and a faster growth in real wages. "There is no shred of evidence for believing this, either in the White Paper or the Prime Minister's speeches. If this is untrue, virtually the whole of the argument for entry falls to the ground."

Mr Jay said annual growth in the six countries since 1960 had been lower than it was before the Treaty of Rome was signed.

The long-term effects on the balance of payments were crucial to the choice of entering or not entering the Common Market. "The Government dare not give the effect, joining the EEC on our balance of payments."

He said the White Paper reached the high point of absurdity in saying that, if a rate of growth were half a percentage point higher, by the end of 1975 our national income would be £1,100 million higher. By contrast, he said, if our growth were a half per cent lower within the Community our national income would be £1,100 million lower.

One of the worst deceptions practised on the public in recent months had been the suggestion that Britain's joining the EEC was not in principle different from joining NATO, EFTA, or the United Nations agencies.

Joining the EEC meant handing over to an unelected body, not responsible to the British electorate, the power to legislate over Britain's internal affairs. "This is something that has not been done before this century—or any other century. It offends against the basic principle of democracy which is that the law should not be used to coerce people who have no power to make it or amend it."

"That being so, it is utterly intolerable that the electorate should not be consulted before we come to a decision."

Mr Edward Dr. Cann (C. Taunton) felt the "authors" of the White Paper had presented too much of one side of the balance sheet and presented very little of the other side. "The section on cost of entry was 'sadly incomplete.'"

Mr Evelyn Hoosen (L. Montgomery) said he, unlike other members of his party, was opposed to entry into the Common Market. "There is a world of difference between joining a club in the flood tide—at the beginning when we could have played a big part in its formulation and joining in the ebb-tide when the whole pattern is set."

"I cannot share the unqualified, uncritical enthusiasm my colleagues have for Europe, because I believe that if we join at this stage the result will be very considerable disabilities for this country."

The 7-day milk diet

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Food Education Society News Bulletin, June 1970.

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Drink all the water you want. Cut out alcohol. Crispbread must be labelled 'starch-reduced'. No sugar or sugar-sweetened soft drinks.

You can eat normal portions of the food listed, except when otherwise stated, and all meals shown can be switched around as you like. When you have finished dieting don't go back to your old habits, but do keep going on your milk and dairy products.

Breakfast (Every day for 7 days)

1 egg, scrambled, fried or boiled
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
Tea or coffee with milk

Midday Meal

Cold meat or cottage cheese
Green salad
Slice of marmite or half a grapefruit
1 glass milk

Tuesday

1 fish fingers
Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)
1 glass milk

Wednesday

Cauliflower with cheese
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
1 glass milk

Thursday

1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)
1 glass milk

Friday

Salmon, salmon or prawns
Green salad
Apple or orange
1 glass milk

Saturday

Cucumber
Green salad or braised celery or cavendish
Plain yogurt or an apple
1 glass milk

Sunday

Roast beef or lamb
Small potato
Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Fresh fruit salad
Roast dairy cream

Nightcap (Every day for 7 days)

1 glass milk, hot or cold

Evening Meal

Mixed beef
Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Stewed fruit and/or plain yogurt

Chicken casserole (no potatoes)

1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)
1 glass milk

Grilled liver or lean ham

Spinach or cabbage
Apple, pear or orange

Cheese soup

Grilled steak
1 small potato
Broccoli or cauliflower

Baked fish or lamb chop

French or runner beans
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)
1 glass milk

Poached haddock and egg

1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)
1 glass milk

Cold meat

Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)
Apple or orange
1 glass milk

You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening.

Advertising spree over

No further expenditure on advertising Britain's case for entry was planned by the Government Lord Jellicoe, Leader of the Lords, said in the Lords. The cost of publication and distribution of the White Paper had already been more than covered by revenue from sales.

Publishing and distributing the short version of the White Paper had cost £181,000 to date and the Fact Sheets had cost £255,850.

Advertising the Fact Sheets had so far amounted to £86,150 and a further £14,550 had been budgeted for future reprints and advertising of these publications.

Far greater sums had been spent on advertising facts about decolonisation and, in any case, a modest amount should surely be spent on giving information about "the greatest issue of our time."

Lord Shinwell (Lab.) said such advertising should be left to "that private enterprise

miscellaneous collection who advertise in the 'Times' and give sumptuous banquets." Why should the Government advertise something about which half of the electorate held a view contrary to that of the Government?

When Lord Jellicoe replied that something like £4 million a year of public money was spent in support of recruiting, Lord Shinwell said: "Vast sums spent on encouraging recruiting have not met with an outstanding measure of success. Does he expect the same result in advertising Britain's case for entry into the Common Market?"

Mr. Boyd-Carpenter wondered whether, once Britain had joined, we would have any authority in restraining the growth of expenditure in the Community.

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, intervened to say that Britain would have a full

Next week's business

COMMONS

Monday: End of Common Market debate.

Tuesday: Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) (No 2) Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: "Guillotine" motion on the Industrial Relations Bill: that the Lords amendments should be completed in five sittings on July 28 and 29 and August 2, 3, and 4.

Thursday: Lords amendments to Industrial Relations Bill.

Friday: Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) (No 2) Bill, remaining stages.

LORDS

Monday: Tuesday, and Wednesday: Common Market debate.

Thursday: Immigration Bill, committee; Social Security Bill, committee.

Friday: Undecided.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authorised by the Registrar General, are accepted for publication in the Births, Marriages and Deaths section of the Guardian only. Announcements may be submitted by post or by hand to the Editor, 2, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Births, marriages and deaths must be accompanied by the signatures of the persons named and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTH

SMORZEWSKI.—On July 20, 1971, to PAMELA (née Mawhood) and Alexander, Arthur, aged 35, Ridge Park, Cheshire.

ENGAGEMENTS

MORTIMER-SULLOCK.—Mr. and Mrs. MORTIMER-SULLOCK, of Wiltshire, are pleased to announce the engagement of their daughter, GILLIAN, to DAVID, son of Mr. and Mrs. SULLOCK, of Dorset.

FRYER.—The engagement of Miss HUGH LINTON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRYER, of London, to Mr. ROBERT LINTON, son of Mr. and Mrs. LINTON, of London, is announced.

ROBERTSON.—The engagement of Miss ROBERTSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTSON, of London, to Mr. ROBERTSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTSON, of London, is announced.

BRADY.—On July 21, 1971, T. GEORGE BRADY, beloved husband of Mrs. BRADY, died at his home, 10, St. George's Road, London, at the age of 78.

GROOM.—On July 21, 1971, at his home, 10, St. George's Road, London, at the age of 78, died Mr. GROOM, beloved husband of Mrs. GROOM, of London.

LABYON.—On July 21, 1971, LUIS LABYON, beloved husband of Mrs. LABYON, died at his home, 10, St. George's Road, London, at the age of 78.

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DEATHS (cont.)

LAWTON.—On July 22, 1971, at 6, Chequer, Arthur, aged 35, Ridge Park, Cheshire.

LABYON.—On July 21, 1971, LUIS LABYON, beloved husband of Mrs. LABYON, died at his home, 10, St. George's Road, London, at the age of 78.

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Teachers urge inquiry into 'slum' schools

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Outside lavatories, no hot water, lack of staffrooms and playgrounds—a comprehensive list of complaints about working conditions in schools has been sent to Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, by the National Union of Teachers.

The NUT, which has always been a little doubtful of Mrs Thatcher about her programme of renewal for primary schools, has presented her with a digest of 500 replies from local associations about conditions.

The union is more than a little irritated that school secretaries get protection from the Shop and Offices Act which is denied to teachers, and is pressing either for the extension of this Act or for comparable standards within the School Premises Regulations.

"While we do not claim that our survey provides a statistically valid picture of the situation in the schools of England and Wales as a whole, it provides so much disturbing evidence of a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs as to warrant a full-scale inquiry by the Secretary of State herself," the union says.

Almost one third of the schools complained of poor heating; about 40 per cent of unsatisfactory sanitary and/or washing facilities; 10 per cent of insufficient regard for fire safety and health regulations.

The NUT, which struck and won a famous victory at a Brent primary school last autumn on the issue of pupil and staff conditions, is reviewing a full-scale inquiry by the Secretary of State for possible action.

School survey

The union, which has been promised a written reply by Mrs Thatcher, is now involved in checking every pre-1903 primary school to see if her department is not still underestimating the needs for renewal. Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the union, said this week that in some cases the deficiencies of lavatories could amount to a health hazard.

"I am depressed there has not been more parental outrage about these matters," he said. "Many parents are not aware of how bad conditions are because their children may attend only two or three schools and they consider them to be normal." He felt parents had not appreciated that school conditions should have been improved since their own childhood to match better housing conditions.

Nearly all the 30 specified schools are primary ones. Among them are the following where teachers have been prepared to publicise the school's name:

Newnham School, Newnham on Severn, Gloucestershire, built in 1867. Teachers' state: "Rain comes through in several places. No common room. No head teacher's room. No staff cloakroom. Playing field half a mile away. No storage space. Walls bulging and ceilings falling. Window frames rotting. Paint peeling away from damp walls. Roof is moving."

Clerkenwell Parochial Primary School, Amwell Street, London EC1, opened in 1830: "Roof structure dangerous. Was repaired but this has proved ineffective. Rainwater comes through the ceiling. No drinking fountain for boys or girls. All toilets are in playground—frozen in cold weather—for the pupils. All school equipment kept in condemned house adjoining school."

The Rev James Roberts, chairman of the managers of the school, said they were trying to

NUT wants pupils put out to work

By our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers believes that all secondary pupils should have some experience of work even on a limited basis.

The union argues in a policy statement today, that this experience—which means taking part in some form of work and not merely watching it on an educational visit—is not only relevant for "non-academic" pupils, but should be integrated into the fifth-year curriculum of all secondary schools.

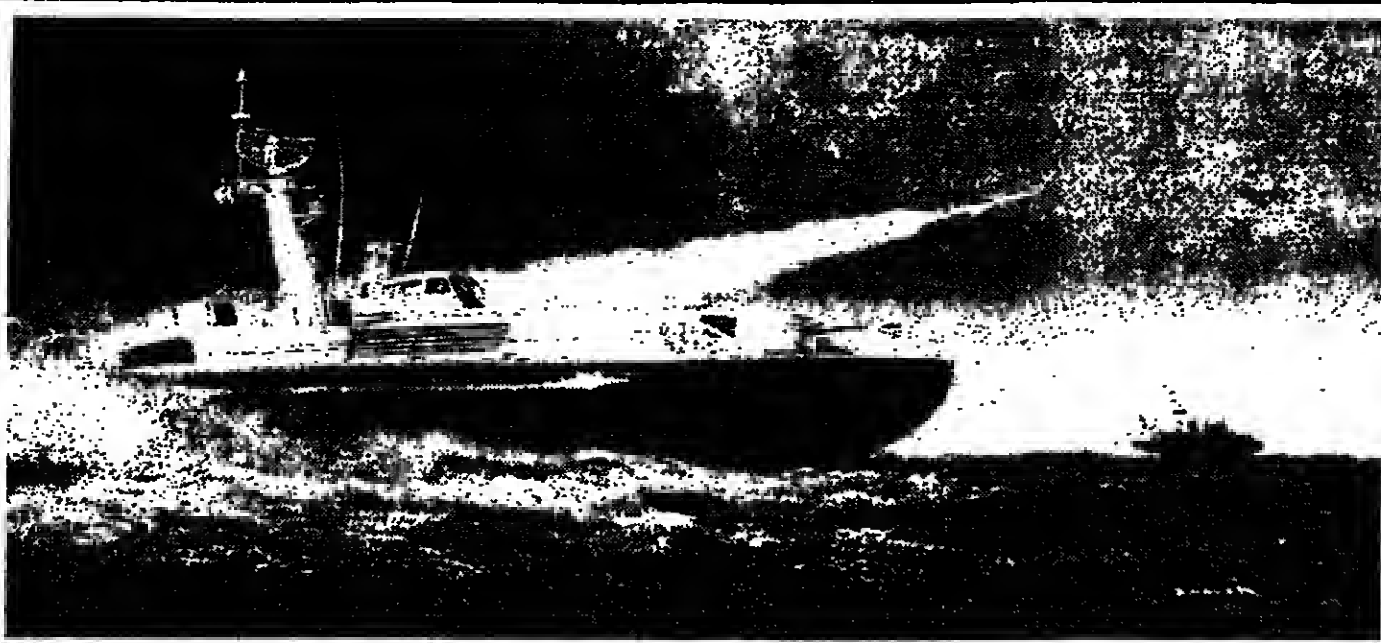
At present, only about 2 per cent of secondary pupils are covered by such schemes, which are nearly all regarded as experimental. When the school-leaving age is raised in 1972/3 it will become illegal for those under 16 to take part in experience of work unless the law is changed.

The NUT, which advocates careful cooperation between schools, councils, firms, and trade unions, considers that a major programme for 15-year-olds "would create many challenges and could have exciting special and educational implications."

Irving current, meets cold water from the Arctic off the west coast of Iceland. The resulting thermal frontier attracts fish to this well-known fishing ground.

The oceanographers cannot be sure the Stella Maris' cargo will be carried north-west by the Irving current or north-east by the main flow of the North Atlantic Drift. The position at which the two streams divide is not exactly known and probably varies. Either way, the oceanographers foresee that the cargo could be carried by marine organisms, including fish, to grounds where fish are caught.

Mark Arnold-Forster



An artist's impression of the hovercraft firing a guided missile

Mayhew faces revolt

By our Correspondent

Members of Woolwich Labour Party are to challenge the re-election of Mr Christopher Mayhew MP as the candidate for East Woolwich.

Ten delegates to the party's general council have signed a statement which will be presented at a special meeting tonight saying that Mr Mayhew is "unable to represent us in the coming struggle" and urging the adoption of a candidate "who will really support the working class."

The statement criticises in detail arguments used by Mr Mayhew in his book "Party Games," in which he says the Labour Party should have a closer relationship with the unions and should become a "tolerant classless decentralised party, held together by the radical temper of its members rather than by political dogma or class interest."

The statement also attacks his "almost uncritical support for the Industrial Relations Bill."

Mr Mayhew refused to comment last night. He said: "At this stage this is a private matter between myself and the party."

At another meeting tonight at West Woolwich, delegates will be asked to re-elect Mr Mayhew. The meetings are because of constituency boundary changes.

Labour editor

Mr Donald Ross, aged 29, political editor of Gallup Poll, is to be the editor of the Labour Party's new weekly newspaper, to be launched on October 1. Between 1967 and 1969 Mr Ross was prospective Labour candidate for his home constituency of Ross and Cromarty.

Hovercraft turned into missile carrier

By our Defence Correspondent

VOSPER THORNEYCROFT, the small warship specialists, have produced a design for a 46-knot patrol hovercraft armed with both guided missiles and a gun.

This is the development that always seemed inevitable when the Southampton firm decided to enter the hovercraft field three years ago, and it may have been encouraged by the fact that the British Hovercraft Corporation is currently having more success selling military craft than the passenger ferries it concentrated on earlier.

Vosper's new patrol craft is based on the 150-passenger VTI sidewall hovercraft ferry that has just completed extensive trials in the Channel. It is driven by two gas turbine-powered water propellers trailing beneath the

air-cushioned hull, as opposed to the air propellers used on BHC's amphibious craft.

The designers claim a number of important advantages over conventional fast patrol boats of similar size: the ability to maintain a high speed and provide a stable weapons platform to seas where many patrol boats could hardly operate at all; more than twice the weapons load—22 tons on 100 tons displacement; only a third of the installed horsepower for the same performance; virtual immunity from torpedo attack, since only the propeller skegs and rudders are beneath the surface at speed; the ability to beach the craft for emergency repairs.

To balance the fact that it does not have an amphibious capability, the designers point out that their craft requires a less costly power installation of a standard marine type, its rudders give better control than swivelling air propellers in cross winds, and do not interfere with the craft's own area of fire.

The armament proposed by Vosper is a battery of four French Exocet guided missiles mounted aft, and a twin 35mm Oerlikon gun right forward, mainly for use against aircraft.

Exocet is the French missile that has just been ordered by the Royal Navy to equip most of its ships from frigates upwards. It has a range of about 20 kilometres, and is equivalent to a 15 inch shell.

Tories' housing plan 'exciting'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Government's housing proposals set out in last week's White Paper, "Fair Deal for Housing," were described yesterday as "the most important forward step in housing since the 1930s," by Professor David Donnison, director of the Centre for Environmental Studies.

Speaking at a seminar in London organised by the Royal Institute of British Architects, Professor Donnison said the proposals brought together several different aspects of housing, such as rents and rehabilitation, which previously had been treated separately.

The White Paper offered an "enormously exciting way of

moving forward," but the professor also noted some deficiencies—it had ignored the unequal subsidies which house owners received through tax relief. It was outrageous that a professor should receive five times as much subsidy in tax relief as a low-income worker struggling to buy a house. If the White Paper's reference to working for a fairer and more just housing system meant anything, tax relief for homeowners would have to be reformed.

Professor Donnison feared the present proposals would give more money to the well-established housing associations rather than the struggling cost-rent groups. Some of the old groups were a little bit sleepy and not as enterprising as the new groups, he claimed.

It was important for the Government to set up a research group to monitor the effects of its plans. "Unless we follow closely what is happening to rents, and incomes, and houses, the programme will not be an experiment, but a game of Russian roulette played in the dark," said Professor Donnison.

Date set for hearing

Commitment proceedings against four people charged with conspiring to obtain information from confidential government records will be heard on September 2. It was decided at Bow Street magistrates' court yesterday.

Ian Douglas Withers (30), his brother Stuart Withers (26), both inquiry agents; Poyllis May Clarke (22), a clerk, and Helen Gearing (25), a company secretary, all of Banfor Court, Clarendon Road, Wallington, Surrey, were further remanded on bail of £50, with sureties each of £1,000.

Piracy appeals fail

Three judges in the Court of Criminal Appeal at Edinburgh yesterday rejected appeals against conviction by five members of the crew of the Aberdeen trawler Mary Craig, who were imprisoned for piracy by the High Court in May.

All five had been found guilty, by a majority, of taking masterly possession of the trawler last October and appropriating it to their own use by depriving the skipper of command, and menacing and threatening to injure him.

Lord Milligan, in his judgment yesterday, said it might be that the act was not a particularly bloodthirsty one, but it constituted an act of piracy, and the presiding judge was entitled to treat it as such.

The five men sentenced were Andrew Innes (25), of Marconi Road, Farnborough (18 months); William Massie (26), of Gairnsel Avenue, Aberdeen (18 months); Alexander Cameron (34), of Mossie Place, Aberdeen (30 months); Colin Charles, of Middlefield Place, Aberdeen (two years); and Ronald Park (24), of Corthan Drive, Aberdeen (two years).

All except Massie also appealed against their sentences but they were upheld.

Man bit rat's head off

Roger Lockhart got annoyed with his pet rat when it nipped his hand on a coach ride, so he bit its head off, Leedbury magistrates heard yesterday. Lockhart (21), of Hanstead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, admitted cruelly ill-treating the rat and behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, and was fined £30, with £10 costs.

Scrutiny of hotel claims

By MALCOLM STUART

Hoteliers believe that 73 Britain may at last join the rest of Europe imposing compulsory classification.

power is there under the Tourist Act, this week Mr Anthony Under-Secretary for told the English Tourist classification is "active discussion."

Groups like Trust Houses and Grand Metropolitan are the owners of the hotels in west London and have become tourist

A bed in a sub-divided room in Baywater, often called that for a night in the country Trust House. English and London Boards now believe that is urgently needed. Sir Milward, chairman of the London Board, has been advocating "If hotels prepared to list their

prices then I think there may be something sinister about it."

The system most likely to be adopted here is that of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. There are five grades for hotels and another four for guest houses, based on a combination of standards which take into account accommodation, general facilities and service.

There is no official price control, but hotels are obliged to notify the boards of their following year's prices each September.

"These are then publicised by us for both tourists and the trade to see and we believe the overall effect keeps prices down," an official of the Irish Tourist Board said in Dublin. It was an offence to exceed these charges.

Many European countries have precise price controls for each room, recorded on official certificates which hang behind the bedroom doors.

The Italian system works on a regional basis but covers all of the country's 40,000 hotels. Throughout the country there is no great difference in the price for any similar hotel.

One of four grades is allotted for set standards of accommodation, numbers of baths, lifts, and other facilities. The price is usually fixed by negotiation with local officials, with a civil court the final arbiter.

The London office of the Italian tourist authority has been able to obtain rapid refunds for British visitors in the rare event of them being overcharged. The Italians merely check the bill against the official record.

Spain and Portugal operate a tight registration scheme with prices for individual rooms stipulated by officials of the tourism ministries. Although often academic since package tour holidaymakers stay at far less than the official figure, official grading is valuable to motoring tourists.

France does not include luxury hotels in its grading system and price control is rather falling down since it only covers rooms without baths. New hotels usually include enough facilities to escape price control. They must however always display tariffs in bedrooms and these must be adhered to.

Milk cap code

The first official proposals for a statutory colour code for milk bottle caps were issued yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior. The colours proposed are the same as those already in use for pasteurised milk, silver for pasteurised Channel Island or South Devon milk, silver for pasteurised milk, and red for homogenised pasteurised milk.

Heritage fails to halt sale

By our Art Sales Correspondent

NATIONAL HERITAGE, a museums' action group, distributed leaflets at Christie's yesterday protesting against a sale of antique furniture sent in by Hove Corporation.

But the sale went ahead, and raised a total of £14,555. Very little failed to reach its reserve.

Before the bidding began, Mr Anthony Coleridge, a director of Christie's, read a statement that only an injunction could stop the sale at that stage, and no injunction had been received. Christie's solicitors had said that the sale was legal.

National Heritage maintains that no local authority should be able to dispose of items from museums without the written authority of the Secretary for Education, and it regards the disposal of the items from Hove as a dangerous precedent.

The leaflet also said that

the rights of ownership of successful buyers might be challenged in the future.

Hove Corporation said the items were duplicates, or unsuitable for a local museum, or deteriorating in storage. The Town Hall was burned down six years ago, and since then the museum's premises have been taken over as offices for the council.

A Japanese cabinet and stand, elaborately ornamented in porcelain and lacquer, went for 820 guineas; a Regency writing table for 490 guineas; a large pair of globes, representing the earth and the heavens, made in the early nineteenth century for 400 guineas; and a George I gilt mirror for 320 guineas. But many of the items were quite ordinary—what collectors and dealers call "bygones." An eighteenth-

century iron stamp for bread rolls, two branding irons, and other items fetched 40 guineas; five horse bells and other bells 20 guineas; an iron mantrap with large claws, two gin traps, and a spring nose trap 35 guineas.

It is hard to see how some of the objects sold yesterday could suffer much deterioration in storage, although this may be the case with some of the furniture and carpets.

National Heritage wanted to make a test case of Hove's sale but could not afford the legal fees. Mr George Strauss, MP, a member of the council of National Heritage, is willing to sponsor a parliamentary Bill to make permission from the Secretary for Education essential for any museum wishing to sell.

An Indian carved emerald sent for sale anonymously was bought for £25,000 by the London dealer Levi Cohen at Sotheby's yesterday.

TRIPOLI two flights a week each way by **CALEDONIAN//BUA** THE SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE



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NOT SO LONG AGO it took a lot of courage for a grown man to get up at a concert and sing in a high-pitched voice like that of a 10-year-old. Such behaviour was thought comic or unnatural. Even since the revival initiated by Alfred Deller in the forties, countertenors have flourished more in the church and before other consenting audiences in private rather than in the musical market-place. Only lately has it come about that a singer like James Bowman—himself originally a cathedral chorister—should be able to make a name as an operatic star.

Bowman knew when he embarked on a career as countertenor soloist that many would question his virility, make sly innuendoes regarding his sexual proclivities. But he wears such tribulation like a rose. Wherever he sings, he manages effectively to counter all opposition and prejudice by his sheer vocal prowess and histrionic conviction. Still only 29, he is to be found at all the leading opera houses: at Glyndebourne, currently, he introduces an element almost of normality into Raymond Leppard's riotously unisex version of Cavalli's "La Calisto"; a few months back he was pinning us to our seats at the Coliseum with top F's in Handel's "Semele", and he will figure in more Handel there ("Julius Caesar") in December.

Shortly, he is to appear in the new production of Monteverdi's "Poppea" at the Netherlands Opera; next year, at Scottish Opera, in a new production of Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; at Covent Garden, also next year, in Peter Maxwell Davies's "Tavener"; and he has been appearing at No. 10, Downing Street, not to sing but as guest of Mrs Mary Wilson, who included his voice among her choice of "Desert Island Discs".

People always confuse countertenors with castrati, but the two are quite distinct. Countertenors, unlike castrati, are not made (or rather un-made). Moreover, there's more than one kind of countertenor: there's the tenor who makes extensive use of his highest notes without forcing the tone; and on the other hand, the bass or baritone who sings falsetto (so-called, though there's nothing false about it), and cultivates his singing voice in this alto register. Russell Oberlin is an example of the former type, and he has sung lieder by Schumann and others in the "normal" tenor register, as well as countertenor or alto in church music and opera. After all, Purcell himself was a countertenor: perhaps John Dowland—among many others—was one as well.

To hear the florid solo, "This Nature's Voice" from the big Purcell "St Cecilia Ode" sung by Deller in his prime, or latterly by James Bowman, or Paul Esswood, is to make contact with a primal and ecstatic mode of human utterance. It's not surprising that the countertenor has found favour with pop and folk groups, whose lead singers these days are always dabbling with falsetto. Bowman has consequently had a lot of fun and enjoyment singing with the Pentangle and other groups.

Many countertenors have followed Deller's sweet-toned example and have achieved remarkable success in church music, secular consort music and so on. Bowman, on the other hand, is at his finest in dramatic performance. His voice has a richness—compared by one critic to vintage Burgundy—and an extra pushing delivery that projects well into the back of the stalls or up

MEIRION BOWEN writes about JAMES BOWMAN, who at the age of 29 is gaining international fame as a countertenor

Voice in the wilderness

Picture of James Bowman by Gillian Procter



they continued to find a niche in church choirs and even big oratorio choruses, by the middle of the nineteenth century they were being replaced by female contraltos.

Only in the early forties, when Michael Tippett unearthed Alfred Deller at Canterbury Cathedral and featured him in his memorable free concert at Morley College—concerts in which the glories of Purcell and earlier English music were once more made evident—was it realised that the countertenor tradition was an indispensable part of our musical heritage. After all, Purcell himself was a countertenor: perhaps John Dowland—among many others—was one as well.

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into the gods. He has always soaked hard, right from his early days as a chorister in Ely Cathedral (where he went after a childhood spent mainly in Newcastle upon Tyne), making "a loud and horrible noise".

Bowman's voice broke late, when he was 16, and it was quickly evident that he could continue singing alto, whilst possessing a powerful baritone speaking-voice. He was advised and encouraged a lot at Ely and later by Michael Howard, and a choral scholarship to Oxford (where he read History) gave him plenty of scope to develop his singing. But it was as a stage singer that he got his first break.

Bowman had been teaching history in a prep school—where he "learned to baste the sight and smell of little boys"—and the chance arose for him to audition for the part of Oberon in Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (a countertenor role created for Deller). Shaking like a leaf, he turned up at the Covent Garden crush bar, was chosen for the part, and immediately made the grade in performances with the English Opera Group. He has sung Oberon several times since with the EOP, and will be appearing with them when they take the work to San Francisco in October.

This was also the start of a productive friendship with Britten, who encouraged him enormously and created many solo opportunities for him. Bowman has featured in Britten's realisation of Purcell's masque, "The Fairy Queen" (which they have recorded), and has sung many times at the Aldeburgh Festival. He this year

gave the premiere, with Janet Baker and the composer, of Britten's "Canticle IV"—which is dedicated to Bowman. Perhaps one day Britten will produce for him a prominent role in a new opera—though not, one hopes, "The Rape of King Arthur" (to quote the "Spectator's" recent glorious misprint). The Bowman/Baker partnership at least deserved a "Canticle IV" for their second-act love music in "La Calisto" is one of the high spots of that erotic romp. Working together, incidentally, they found that they have a similar kind of vocal vibrato, which perhaps accounts for the sensuously beautiful blend they achieve in duets.

Bowman has had no systematic musical training or regular singing teacher. He has thrown himself into the arena and sung and sung and sung. He has done an incredible amount of touring (an exhausting business, of course) with Sadler's Wells Opera, has recorded quite a lot (including a fascinatingly authentic Bach St Matthew Passion in Vienna for Telefunken), and is involved in an enormous number of recitals. Anyone who knows more than two countertenors will soon realise how much rivalry exists in this particular branch of the trade. Bowman rides through it all with devastating wit and assurance. He is, after all, one of the stars of this country's leading pre-classical music groups, the Early Music Consort.

His articulation and verbal precision in complex "hocketings" to an accompaniment of crumhorns are alone worthy of the highest praise, but with his dramatic flair he is able to put such obscure-sounding music across to an unlearned audience with tremendous panache. In conversation, he is fast and scintillating, and these qualities strike one in his performances also: a cut and thrust that suggest he would make a brilliant tennis player, were he not a countertenor champion. He relishes the obscurities of early music, yet searches out and identifies with all its deeper emotions. His sensitivity and skill as an interpreter of lute-songs grows apace, and a forthcoming record with lutenist Robert Spencer (for EMI) should be a rewarding venture.

With his concentration on opera and oratorio, and his Renaissance music, Bowman has so far not made a great impression with the baroque repertoire. He hasn't really got inside Bach cantatas and other music of that period, but he has years ahead of him in which to do so. Some of his recital mannerisms follow him onto the operatic stage also, especially a left-leaning habit which is not entirely objectionable. The flaws in his apparatus are thus minor ones. Sheer love of singing will cure all, ultimately, and he retains a remarkably open mind towards new music—being very keen on having works written for him—instead of specialising in the older varieties.

He could have become an instrumentalist, having played the cello early on, and is practising the tenor viol quite a bit these days, after having a shot at the crumhorn. But Nature has equipped him otherwise, and the next decade or two will make these early years seem only the chrysalis stage of the career that will surely re-establish countertenor singing firmly on the English scene. It will perhaps take that amount of time to get sluggish Continental audiences to accept it: for even now, "the moment you open your mouth, they focus their opera-glasses on your crotch." If anyone can conquer that territory, Bowman can. It's all enjoyment to him: he still sings at Westminster Abbey as often as he can, and has no "temperament" about success and fame. A very natural countertenor, in sum.

review



Kyung Wha Chung in Nottingham

CHICHESTER

Philip Hope-Wallace

Reunion

VERY ENJOYABLE on Wednesday were the fine out-of-door intervals at Chichester. The play itself, "Reunion in Vienna" by the American dramatist Robert E. Sherwood, is a nostalgic old lavender bag of a piece (remember the Lunts?). The audience, helped by a good production by Frith Banbury, bits and pieces of music by Kalman, arranged by Richard Kayne, and very elegant settings by Carl Toms, found it all a very nice easy comedy to follow, and indeed it is played with excellent style and charm.

Obviously we were getting the point well as we do not always in this difficult theatre. We were certainly listening, as I fear we failed to listen to Shaw's "Caesar" on the last occasion. But the stuff is not really quite witty or surprising enough to revive well. A slow waltz and slightly flat champagne. One keeps wishing that it were Molnar or even Franz Lehár—the foolproof ones.

However, Margaret Leighton and Nigel Patrick carry it off with great aplomb, really charming us in the last scenes. Michael Aldridge, the husband whose wife is in danger of succumbing to the moth-eaten Hapsburg charm, Beatrix Lehman as the hotel proprietress, and Charles Lloyd Pack as the inquisitive old grandfather were on very good terms with the audience from the start. But mela. Hebling, it's all rather old hat now I'm afraid.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Army game

TO CHOOSE A BRAND name is one of the safer forms of selection. Directors are among the lesser-known brand names, which is a pity for they are a guarantee of flavour. A man's taste doesn't change. And Charlie Squires, the director of "The Army Game" (BBC2) tastes of... chips. Astonishingly he actually seems to like people in the mass, crowds, and jostling and jokes.

As deftly as a pickpocket he chose three sequences about the Territorial Army, which it was impossible to watch with a straight face. The laundry and bath unit. We can get through 300 men at one time. If they're very friendly that is. I assume that means if they don't mind standing cheek to cheek. Then the Honourable Artillery Company, the cream of the Territorials, where every man is, if not an officer, a gentleman. Squires, one suspects, is not a gentleman. Presumably you will cut that out, said an HAC officer having incautiously mentioned "drinking and boozing." It stayed in. And there was that group of superannuated Territorials, The Company of Pikemen, founded in 1925. Wearing something like steel sporrans and peering through improbable plumes they suggested refugees from the Swiss Guard, or the first Churchill, or "Carry on Henry".

Still, Squires did not sell his soldiers short. He evidently liked them almost all the time and his fun was affectionate. A child's voice was heard once in the middle of an operatic aria saying "Mummy, what is that lady for?" It is a question one might ask about the Territorials. Still, like the prima donna, they make exceedingly loud noise, which appear to give them a great deal of pleasure. And there are many less innocent occupations. The real enemy appears to be Women, who, one understands, grudge the time spent at camp and resent playing second fiddle to an ex-Government armoured car.

NOTTINGHAM

Gerald Larner

ECO

NOTTINGHAM, not being a specially intellectual or ambitiously musical sort of Festival offers little that is new in its concert programmes. It did, however, commission a piece from Paul Patterson, a young composer with a particular interest in brass instruments, and associated with Nottingham through his official attachment to the English Sinfonia last year. The Concerto for Horn and Strings was first performed by Ior James and the English Chamber Orchestra in the Albert Hall Wednesday. It proved to be not unknowingly written for the horn, although the soloist did not play every note, and those difficulties which he did manage (nearly all of them) created no compensatory brilliance in effect.

The fault rests not so much in the writing as in the composer's imagination, which proves not extensive in this case. There is a nice enough slow movement in the middle, a vaguely bluesy and dreamy Adagio with a prominent Gershwin-like slide up a minor third. But the outer movements, with vigorous neo-classical strings and the horn occupied in its habitual out-

door pursuits, contributed nothing new to horn concerto literature. It is, on the other hand, a well-proportioned work which competently sustains its surface cheerfulness.

George Malcolm was conducting, not always inspiring the ECO to play at its best in Rossini's "Silken Ladder" overture, or in its accompaniment of Kyung Wha Chung in Beethoven's Violin Concerto. She, however, presented us with several moments of inspiration, notably in the cadenzas (the outer movements in spite of a slip in the first of them). If the whole interpretation had been on this level of intensity it would have been a great performance, but much of it seemed to come too easily to her. It received the right sort of technical response but not the emotional illumination which maturity will, no doubt, help her to provide.

OXFORD PLAYHOUSE

John Wilders

John Gould

JOHN GOULD, a lean, bespectacled intellectual-looking young man in huge bow tie, looks like a portrait of Beardsley of Michael Foot. He is an astounding pianist whose large hand appear to mould the piano as a potter shapes a piece of clay. His one-man show which opened in Oxford the week under the direction of Jonathan Lynne, consists mainly of musical jokes, jokes about the piano (what at one point he attacks from beneath like a mechanic) and surrealist BBC jokes in the manner of Monty Python. The Monty Python script writers, a fact contributed some of his material which is often hilarious, witty and occasionally inventive.

He purveys drollery and pedantic information, including a critical analysis of obscure national anthems, with the tired earnestness of an academic. At least on the first night, was neither powerful enough to command the audience, like Ustinov, nor intimate enough to coax them like Victor Borge. There was a distance between him and his audience, a distance which an obtrusive microphone did help to bridge. Yet each time he returned to the keyboard he seemed to enter his natural element. His inspired revelation that "Ten Green Bottles" was the essential source of works by Bach, Handel, Debussy, and Scriabin and his wild adaptation of the "Piano Concerto" were not only ingenious and splendidly performed, but actually seemed to reveal elements hitherto concealed in the works themselves.

Not every item was a total success and he seemed sometimes to lack conviction in his material. But these were minor flaws in a very varied and entertaining programme, which will no doubt improve rapidly during the tour which it certainly deserves.

LIVERPOOL

Merete Bates

Italian Art

"NEW Italian Art, 1953-71" seems to have floated down like a cool dream from silvered clouds into the rough and scumby of Liverpool. Indeed the beautiful sophistication seems so strangely remote from the image of its joint sponsor, Littlewoods Mail Order Stores, as the classic portico of the Walker Art Gallery, in which it is finally cloistered, does from Scottie Road. None the less, like any beautiful dream, it is welcome. And both care and perception have gone into its selection by Professor Carandente, and into initiating coordination on such a scale between Liverpool and Rome.

It's raining in the Garden of Eden tonight... a bronze fruit tree still bearing a solitary rubicund apple and phallic pear, but with leaves lichenous and blackened with age, quivers beneath a cold downpour. The image (by Alik Cavaliere) though cast in glass is perhaps most alive but still typical of a strong trend of the work of the realist, the walking ghosts of the ghosts of Chirico—like Carroll's wooden shadows up a stair or surprisingly for a one-time realist, Guttuse's vision of Dürer, Van Gogh, Matisse. The sense is haunting, intangible, impersonal, and, somehow, fearful. A drift, a nostalgic lassitude like the backwash of a wave.

Otherwise there is a detachment, a philosophical clarity that is more aware than involved. Pistoletto shows a series of mirrors in which the subject, painted on the glass, is inevitably connected with the reality reflected. A nude model, drinking tea, waits for a group of students actually there, in the room. Mattiace simply hangs four empty frames on the four walls of an empty room. "Four Proofs of Reality" Melotti's slender, steel "Infinity" shows the same abstract perception. All that is left is form—taste in texture, shape, proportion, colour. Capogrossi's vigorous hieroglyphics, Dorazio's feeble radiance. Scialoja's severe, reduced harmony—pleasing, technically daunting, show mastery and novelty though in a limited field. It is a wonder that the organisers emphasise—as though this were a quality in itself—"that the exhibition demonstrates 'the continuity' of Italian art." The exhibition continues until September 11.



RED SHOES: the artist David Medalla recently spent 18 months in Communist China. Here he reports on a film being shown in London tonight. It is the record of a ballet grafting the tradition of Swan Lake on to the innovations of the Red Guard cultural revolution of the mid-sixties, and in accordance with the precepts of Mao and his wife, Chiang Ching

IN JULY 1964, Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao's wife and herself a former stage and film actress, delivered a speech at the Forum of theatrical workers participating in the festival of Peking opera on contemporary themes, in which she severely criticised the remaining reactionary practices and revisionist tendencies of the performing arts in China. "Theatres are places in which to educate people, but the present stage is dominated by emperors, princes, generals, ministers, scholars (i.e. mandarins) and beauties—by feudal and bourgeois stuff. This state of affairs cannot serve to protect but will undermine our (socialist) economic base," she said.

Chiang Ching arrived at this conclusion after systematic visits to theatres for more than two years. She called for the creation of new works of art, on revolutionary contemporary themes and the radical transformation of traditional art forms to implement and put into practice on a countrywide scale the principles initially outlined by Chairman Mao in his talks at the Yenan Forum on literature and art (May 2-23, 1942). Two quotations from Chairman Mao at that celebrated forum will serve as guidelines to the transformation of the arts in China since the cultural revolution.

"All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and

soldiers. They are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and are for their use."

"We should take over the rich legacy and the good traditions in literature and art that have been handed down from past ages in China and foreign countries, but the aim must still be to serve the masses of the people. Nor do we refuse to utilise the literary and artistic forms of the past, but in our hands these old forms, remoulded and infused with new content, also become revolutionary in the service of the people."

With this ideological orientation in mind, the revolutionary artists in the People's Republic under the guidance of Chiang Ching created the ballet "Red Detachment of Women" from a story by Liang Hsin. The ballet describes the birth, growth and maturing of a women's company, a revolutionary armed force during the second civil war in China (1927-37). The central theme aimed at conveying a great truth: "To seize political power, the proletariat must have a revolutionary Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, a people's army led by such a Party; the Party and the army must arouse the people and rely on them to build and strengthen rural revolutionary bases and carry out a people's war."

Pivotal figures in the ballet are the two proletarian heroes Hung Chang-

ching, a male Party representative in the Women's Company, and Wu Ching-hua, the daughter of a poor peasant. The villains are "The Tyrant of the South," representative of the reactionary feudal class, his bailiff, and the counter-revolutionary civil guards under the Tyrant's pay. In place of the lurid social realism officially sanctioned in the USSR, there is in this ballet a combination of revolutionary realism (as in the plays of Maxim Gorky) with revolutionary romanticism (as exemplified by the paintings of Gustave Courbet, one of the few Western artists admired in Communist China).

The ballet is neither grim nor boring but lively and stimulating. The dance and music is a successful blend of the best of classical Western art with the dynamic elements of traditional Chinese theatre.

One example of the successful assimilation of traditional Western ballet is the use of the grand pas de chat in the interlude when the dancers in the role of Red soldiers leap across the stage in swift, precise and dynamic formation, speeding like bullets from a gun, in pursuit of the enemy troops. Visually the dancers look a bit like a moving version of the celebrated "stop-motion" photographs of the human body in motion by Marey and Muybridge.

Conventions of traditional Chinese

theatre have been assimilated too: the liang hsiang, for example, a still, statue-like pose assumed for a brief moment by the principals and other actors in Chinese opera, is in this ballet used strategically to bring into focus the spiritual outlook of the characters without hindering the flow of the story. The gestures and movements of six dances have also been integrated: in this case, the folk dances of the Li tribe, a minority group inhabiting Hainan Island, where the ballet is set.

The dancing is excellent. The costumes are simple and effective. The sets are simple because this ballet is not meant to be performed only in covered auditoria, but is also intended to be played (and is now indeed being played in China) in the open-air, in parks, playgrounds, rural areas, factory compounds, schoolyards, and city squares.

The film of "Red Detachment of Women" was made by the Peking Film Studio in 1970. The camera was used consistently to present the story simply and effectively. The sound registration is also very good, the editing excellent, the colour photography superb.

"Red Detachment of Women" will be shown tonight at Wood Green, London N12, at 7.30 under the sponsorship of the North London branch of the Women's Liberation Front.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Rose Kennedy biography • Red Cross • Cookery books

remembered a picture of Cardinal Wolsey on his way
see the King in a long red cloak and an
age to his mouth to stop the stench of the
sailing petitioners as he swept past. I hated
Cardinal Wolsey for ignoring the petitioners as he
swept past?

Soft touch

by BILL LANSBURY

USE ME for speaking to you
be started. Small of stature with
his red hair and brown eyes
ood outside the entrance to the
just as I was about to leave.
on don't mind my speaking to
it? Is this where the probation
are?"

"This is the probation office."
there a probation officer in
who would be kind enough to
to me sir?"

"Well... It is nearly seven o'clock
the duty officer went off at
Could it not wait until the
ng? Nine-thirty sharp?"

I looked at me hard for a moment.
Excuse me for asking but are you
station officer sir?"

"Yes I am."

Could you be kind enough to
me please Mister Probation
sir?"

"A moment I fished back to
ood to a picture in one of my
y books. It was a picture of
nal Wolsey on his way to see
ing in a long red cloak and an
e to his mouth to stop the stench
in, pleading petitioners as he
past. I hated Cardinal Wolsey
noring the petitioners. I deemed
is this man an audience.
ast's your problem then?" I

couple of bob

Thank you so much Mister Pro-
bation Officer sir. Thank you...
we go in and talk... You
need a couple of bob for my
onight."

"See," I said and sighed.
You don't mind my asking Mister
tion Officer do you?" he
oned as I showed him to my
Broad about the shoulders,
arched brown and wrinkled by
in, trousers frayed at the turn-
jacket shapeless dirty, he
ad of paraffin and unwashed
He essed himself into the
eulic chair with a sigh. I
d myself for my moment of
dulgence.

"You see I'm in a bit of a fix
Probation Officer," he started
I right. Tell me about it."

"Here shall I begin Mister Proba-
tion Officer?"

"I the beginning, at the
ling."

"Well my name is Idris Evans and
me from Wales, from the
... You see I had this little
... a job. It wasn't much, light
in a warehouse like. I'd been
og there for nearly six
... I'm turned 65 see and
rd to find work when you reach
ie. Well I went on the panel on
at of my veins, varicosed
hing wicked they are... A lot
anding st work so my doctor
You might as well turn it in,
n't doing my veins any good at
d the doctor said they would
get worse."

little room

Well now I have this little room
an old fellow up the road. It's
primitive but it's all right if
now what I mean. I get on with
ld fellow all right. He doesn't
me and I don't bother him
... Well I have been signing
nd I had to go and claim off
ealt and Social Security people.
sent a visitor round to check
me like and I saw the gentle-
and he promised that a Giro
ent would come through the
next morning... That is this
ing. Well it never did and I
I for the second post but it still
came. I went to see them this
oon and they said the Giro
I come for certain in the
ing."

sighed and shook his head.
m very worried Mister Probation
r. The old man is getting a bit

nasty about the rent being overdue
and I'm afraid he will kick me out if
I go back with nothing. I thought that
if I could pay him for one night that
would keep him happy until the Giro
comes in the morning. All I need is
a couple of bob to make up six..."

"Idris are you on probation any-
where at this moment?"

"No... not now. I used to be
mind. Years ago I was under a Mr
Jones. I don't suppose you would
remember him Mister Probation
Officer. If you don't mind my saying,
you're too young. He was a prince of
a man Mr Jones."

"Have you ever been to prison
Idris?"

"Yes Mister Probation Officer sir
I have. Swansea two years."

"And when did you come out?"

"About 10 years ago I should think
Mister Probation Officer."

Odd one out

"That makes things difficult," I
said. "You see if you're not on pro-
bation and not recently out of prison
there are no official funds to help
you I'm afraid."

"Well what do you suggest then
Mister Probation Officer?"

"We will manage somehow Idris,"
I said and shrugged my shoulders.
"Tell me Idris how is it that a man
of your age, like you, comes to be
short of a couple of bob?"

"Well I always have been the odd
one out... All my life I've been
the odd one out. I was the rogue of
the family. My father was a miner
and I went underground with him.
My brother and my two sisters all
did very well... very well indeed
and they left the valleys. I was no
great scholar. Brilliant at rugby mind.
Some said I would have played for
Wales if I'd have stuck at it. I was
no great scholar. My sisters were
though, both teachers in big schools.
And my brother he was a big business
man in Canada."

"Me, I was all right until the
war. My wife ran off with
an American serviceman. I went a bit
wild then... nothing could hold me.
We never had no children and my
mother had died. Then I buried my
father and I wandered off around the
country. Never settled anywhere,
couldn't settle anywhere. I got into
some bother with the law, and doing
much, only stealing bikes. The Court
put me on probation to this Mr Jones.
He was a good man. He tried to talk
some sense into me."

Swansea nick

"But I wondered off again and Mr
Jones brought me back to the Court
for breaking probation. He told the
judge I couldn't settle so the judge
sent me to prison for two years. I
settled there all right! Swansea nick!
And when I came out my two sisters
went and died within a week of each
other and I hurried them. Then I heard
my brother had died in Canada so all
that was left was me... the rogue,
the black sheep, the odd one out..."

There was a long silence. I looked
at him and he looked at me.

"It's not much of a life... I was
doing all right 'til I had to pack up
the little bit of a job I had. They
were all right to me there. It's not
much of a life though. At 65 I haven't
got a promising future any more, have
I Mister Probation Officer?"

"Here," I said and found 10p from
my pocket. I gave it to him. "Is it
really all you want?"

"Well... to tell the truth Mister
Probation Officer I haven't eaten
today," he said.

I gave him the last 20p from my
pocket.

"Thank you Mister Probation
Officer sir. As soon as I get the Giro
I'll bring it straight to you. First
thing in the morning..."

But he never did. Not that I
expected him to. After all it was a
touching story.



Gail Cameron

She's perfect in public

LINDA CHRISTMAS talks to
Gail Cameron,
author of Rose Kennedy's biography

ROSE KENNEDY is America's politi-
cal madonna, mother of Joe, John,
Rosemary, Kathleen, Eunice, Patricia,
Robert, Jean, and Edward. Today at 81
she plays golf, swims, walks two miles
a day, and still pursues her social life
in California trouser suits, up-staging
international beauties a fraction her
age. Yet her eldest son was killed at
war, her eldest daughter is mentally
retarded, her second daughter was
killed in a plane crash, and her second
and third sons were assassinated.

Such a life story should make her an
obvious target for an author's pen, yet
the first biography of her, "Rose," by
Gail Cameron has only just been
published in New York.

Hitherto, says Gail Cameron, Rose
Kennedy has resisted every attempt to
have a book written. "At first this was
because she was writing her own auto-
biography. But she started it in 1938
and it isn't likely to be published now.
She is oddly nervous of publicity in
book form."

Gail Cameron succeeded because she
has been covering the Kennedy family
as a reporter for "Life" magazine
since 1960 and has got to know the
clan quite well. "That all started by
accident. Someone was supposed to do
a piece on John and fell ill and I was
asked to go. I said 'No' at first. I
much preferred writing about authors
and show business to politics." (She
has written extensively on the Beatles,
Frank Sinatra, et al.) "I nearly missed
the most electrifying experience of my
life."

Miss Cameron had just finished a
piece on Bobby Kennedy and his
family when the idea of the book was
first mooted. "Bobby thought it was a
good idea and indicated that the
family would cooperate, but he couldn't
speak for his mother. In the end I
spoke with her a couple of times—
mainly to convince her that the book
was a good idea. I don't think closer
cooperation would have made any
difference. That book took two years
to write, twice as long as planned. It
was a hard slog."

The slog is not revealed in the
writing. It tells the story of a girl,
born in 1890, whose parents had reached
the lace-curtain but not quite the cut-
glass rung of the ladder, who happened
to be the prettiest and most intelligent
for miles around. At 5, when her
father, John Fitzgerald, ran for Con-
gress, she began her public career and
her political training. At 16, when he
became Mayor of Boston, she was

already behaving and being treated
like royalty. She would not carry
money and would tell the trolley car
driver: "I'm Rose Fitzgerald. Could
you please take me to my high
school." At 16 she launched her first
ship.

By the time Rose was 24 she was
poised, cultured, widely travelled, and
a leader among the young socialites of
Irish Catholic Boston. Joe Kennedy
at 25, was the youngest bank president
in America. Between them they were
to produce three sons for the Senate
and the first Catholic President of the
United States.

"It was the details which made it
such a slog," says Gail Cameron.
"Especially in her early life. She's
so old—it took days and days just to
check her school dates—and her
friends seem even older. I'm not much
good with old people. I would ring
up and let them go on and on before
slipping in the question." On what
days of the week did you go to dancing
lessons with Rose? A 70 dollar bill
for that!

Face to face

"Face to face it wasn't much better.
The older they seemed, the more
nervous I became. Fortunately my
husband came with me sometimes and
would suddenly zero in with a piercing
question during a lapse in the con-
versation. He has uncles of 94 still
writing books so he could cope."

"In many ways it was inevitable
that the book should be favourable to
the beginning. I had a difficult time
overcoming the feeling that this
woman had suffered so much already
that I didn't want to add to it by
writing anything damaging. At one
stage I didn't want to mention
the gossip surrounding her husband
and Gloria Swanson. But in fact there
is little in her to criticise."

But didn't Rose push her children
too far, on to heights they did not
want to achieve? Miss Cameron thinks
not: most of the children thrived on
their mother's ambition. For Rose was
certainly the power behind the throne
and not husband Joe, as most people
think: he was too busy making the
millions. It was she who assured her
family that anything is possible with
hard work, and having pumped her
sons full of confidence, finally planned
their psbts to Washington.

"Everyone I talked to thought she

was wonderful: almost incapable of
doing wrong. OK, she was rigid with
money and paid her servants too little,
but it seems such a small criticism.
The only other one of interest I heard
was from Pierre Salinger, who said
Rose knew nothing about political
issues; she didn't even know what her
sons stood for; she only understood
the mechanics of politics—the fund
raising, the vote getting."

With so few black marks, I emerged
from reading "Rose" with suspicion.
How could any human being cope so
well with so much? Seventy-five
years in politics and only one danger.
(When she told reporters that the
Kennedy millions were their own
money and they could spend it how
they chose. "It's all part of the
campaign business. If you have money,
you spend it to win.")

A life governed by perfect diet, per-
fect exercise, perfect routine, perfect
discipline. What was she, some kind of
saint? After all she did have an un-
questioning belief in the Catholic
Church, and the Pope, in 1951, did
make her a Papal Countess in recogni-
tion of her "exemplary motherhood
and many charitable works."

Gail Cameron had similar thoughts:
"When I started the book I realised
that Rose was intensely religious, but
I thought there was more to it than
that. There isn't. Her religion provides
the framework for her life."
I came to think of her as a perfect
person. It was Truman Capote who put
her in perspective for me. He said she
was the public perfect person. On the
platform and in every interview, she is
so rehearsed in her role, so sure of
the precise impression she makes, that
penetration is effectively impossible."

And that, of course, hampered the
book. "I got so discouraged trying to
find a way into Rose, to get beyond
the cliché. Still "Life" magazine
thinks she has done a good job; until
Rose is dead. Its reviewer said, and
her diaries are released for the world
to devour, this is the best portrait we
are likely to get."

Its creator has settled in London to
enjoy the proceeds. No date has been
set yet for the publication of the book.
Ever here. But in America extracts
have already appeared in the presti-
gious "Ladies Home Journal". In
August it will be Book of the Month;
a fourth printing was underway before
the publication of the first 25,000, and
a paperback is out far away. The slog
was worth it.



Rose Kennedy

Hard up and health cooking

CATHERINE STOTT on cookery books

FOLLOWING HARD on the heels of
"Poor Cook," the book which set the
trend firmly away from the lobster and
truffles school of cookery, come two
Penguin Handbooks, each priced at
50p, aimed at preventing us from
becoming even poorer cooks, in a
financial sense, than we have inevit-
ably become in recent months owing
to the unconscionable rise in food
prices. "The Pauper's Cookbook" by
Joesta Innes has main meals which
cost less than 10p a head. "Good,
solid, rewarding food for greedy
paupers" writes the author... "A
three-course meal based on these
recipes would set you back a bit less
than eating in a transport café, and
success for some."

You can't say fairer than that.
At first sight, some of Miss Innes's
dishes don't look awfully inspiring,
but on closer inspection she seems to
have an ingenious touch for lifting
the plainest ingredients into something
a bit more special without resorting to
the expensive additions that make
mockery of budget food. It is quite
hard in print to make the reader sal-
ivate at the sight of the words, cod,
mince, onions, bacon, and potatoes,
but there are some pretty inventive
recipes for these standards which
make the book very much worth its
50p.

The second Penguin, by Marika Han-
bury-Tenison, is "Left-Over for Tomor-
row." In her foreword the author says
she has met several phillistines who
think efficient housekeepers shop to

avoid having left-overs. I must confess,
right away, to have previously been
of their number, for what I took to be
sound husbandry. After reading her
book, I might just admit that, as she
suggests, my culinary experiences may
have been, in this event, empty. She
has got some fascinating ideas for
what to do with the bits that in two
go straight down the Tweedy and in
the country out into the pighin. Like
using onion skins for flavouring and
colouring stews and the thick white
stalks of cut leaves cooked and
eaten like asparagus which she puts
them on a par with. She is the first
person—God bless her—I have seen
give a remedy for post-prandial gastric
bloat... she suggests you munch a
sprig of fresh parsley. For those with
other problems there is advice on
every art of accommodation: restes from
converting stale railway cake into
fudge, to making Blue Cheese Dreams
arise from the stinkiest remains of a
Stilton or such-like cheese.

"Cook Right—Live Longer" by
Lelord Kordel, published by Barrie &
Jenkins at £1.75p is one of those
works which attempt to frighten the
housewife into realising that what
she feeds her family is liable to
shorten or lengthen their lives. With
health food stores going like a bomb,
and most people having at least some
idea of nutrition, advice on the
waste of vital nutrients through
milling, polishing, and chemical har-
dening of foodstuffs perhaps to be
further robbed of goodness in the
kitchen by the cook, this kind of pro-
paganda is not going to fall on the

deaf ears it might have found a few
years back. It seems conclusive, after
all, as stomach and gut cancers are
almost unheard of in communities
where "refined" foods are unobtain-
able. Naturally, all the author's
recipes are concocted with retaining
every last drop of goodness and pre-
venting "nutricide," and on the way
to them he offers a great deal of
convincing material on how affluent
countries produce overweight but
undernourished people, starved of
protein, the Vitamin-B Complex, and
minerals. For anyone who wants to
catch up on information about the
dangers of refined and synthetic foods,
this is the book to fill in the gaps.

The author of "Cooking for the
Wayward Diabetic"—Lily Macleod—
has been doing just that with great
success for some 30 years. I imagine
anyone similarly placed would be
indebted to her for this collection of
far from banal recipes, all of which
are followed by an accurate calcula-
tion of their carbohydrate content. In
many cases she has cleverly contrived
to make it negligible anyway. Pub-
lished by Faber and Faber at £1.

"Cooking with Nina: A Book of
Russian Food" is a bed-side book of
Russian culture, customs, and habits
as well as recipes. Since Russian main
meals always start with zakuski (the
which are hot or cold hors d'oeuvres,
and since the people have access to
fairly simple and unsophisticated food-
stuffs, the caviar apart, the English
cook can find some marvellous sugges-
tions for cheap starters. Such as the
Poor Man's Caviar, a sort of foer

ratatouille served chilled with black
bread; sliced radishes in sour cream;
and Pirogi and Piroshki, literally big
pies and baby pies, full of simple but
inventively teamed-up fillings. Written
by Nina Nicolajeff and Nancy Phelan,
it is published by Macmillan at £2.50p.

Two rather more technical books
now, one called "The Professor's
Table" by Evelyn Adams, published
by Barnes, which purports to be, in
its sub-title, "The Intelligent Woman's
Guide to Good Cooking." I can't help
feeling that this American work is not
quite geared to the English market, or
indeed making "twenty pages
devoted to various types of hash is a
bit much, and £2.50p a lot to pay to
learn how to make, among other
wash-day things, Bubble & Squeak,
which most people learned in the
Brownies. Conversely, it seems es-
sential to a degree to include the grisly
instructions on how to make a dead
turtle lie down before the knife before
you convert him into soup. There isn't
much call for this kind of knowledge
in Woking or Wigan these days.

Good Housekeeping's "Advanced
Cooking is Fun," subtitled "Step-by-
Step Metric Cooking" is published by
the Ebury Press at 85p. The first part
deals in depth with the science of
cookery which is more fun to read
than it sounds. Then comes a compact
section of all the lore you need on
freezing, bottling, vitamins, the True
Descriptions Act, the Food and Drug
Act, etc. etc. The recipes are remark-
ably only for their quantities being
given in metric as well as imperial
measures.

Community Cross

by AURIOL STEVENS

BRITISH RED CROSS is trying
to give some reality to the idea of
community care, mainly by provid-
ing trained volunteers to work under
supervision of health visitors
district nurses in people's
homes. Until now Red Cross
lary nurses have worked mainly
hospitals, but as the emphasis of
social services falls more on care
of the old, sick and disabled in
own homes, on quick discharge
hospital and out-patient treat-
ment, routine care is passing out of
hospitals' hands and domiciliary
care is becoming increasingly
important.

They hope also through a stepped-
health education programme to
the general level of public
knowledge about health care so that
about all be more useful
hours.

liberations

Last week at the Branch Nursing
ers' conference, assembled at
society's headquarters, Barnett
House, near Guildford, some 37
and three men discussed the
blems of using volunteers in the
al services; of drawing distinc-
tions between good neighbourly
cern and prying; of bridging
s between hospital and local
hority health services in the next
se years before the integrated
vice takes over.

Their deliberations were dignified
by the visit of one of the Inter-
national Red Cross's high-powered
figures, Miss Yvonne Hentsch, Direc-
tor of the Nursing Bureau at the
League of Red Cross Societies in
Geneva. She is a tall, upright, quiet,
and calm woman, a nurse by train-
ing, who for more than 30 years
has been engaged in encouraging
the faithfulness of the world's 114
national societies to yet more
fervent efforts.

In that time she has seen increas-
ing professionalism in the Red
Cross. As the supply of gracious
ladies with time and money and
philanthropy in their hearts has
dropped off, so the numbers of
trained nurses, married, with
children perhaps, who are prepared to
take part in Red Cross work has
increased. With her international
experience Miss Hentsch is able to
provide examples of countries which
have been more successful than
Britain in using this source of
recruits. France, after a long cam-
paign launched 20 years ago, has for
the last five or six years been
remarkably successful in attracting
trained, married nurses, to teach
Red Cross auxiliary nurses the basic
nursing skills they need for com-
munity care work.

Miss Muriel Skeet, nursing adviser
to the British Red Cross Society (the
only nurse employed by them), found

in research she carried out in 1967
that a high proportion of trained
nurses are not using their qualifica-
tions: 75 per cent of the 50 per
cent who replied to the questionnaire
she sent out.

The priority for the present
campaign is to recruit trained people
to teach untrained auxiliaries. They
are all in both groups volunteers.
For a trained nurse the instructors
courses—at Barroet Hill—consist of
48 to 72 hours, finishing with an
exam.

To become a "Red Cross auxiliary
nurse" complete with certificate and
uniform takes 12 weeks, two hours
a week. There are also many less
ambitious schemes for general home
health, child care, and care of
elderly courses, which do not involve
certificates and examinations. The
hope is thoroughly to educate us all
to cope with ourselves, our families,
and our neighbours.

Cause for pride

There are problems. One, which
the Red Cross do not describe as a
problem but as a cause for pride, is
that many volunteers are no sooner
trained or refreshed than they rush
off into paid jobs. The number of
people who can afford or are willing
to do for nothing what they could be
paid to do is dropping. There are

considerable mutterings about the
need to pay Red Cross staff and in
several local authority areas, Essex
for example, they have been taken
on by the local authority. There are
also pilot schemes being tried in
Somerset and East Lancashire, so far
successfully. Not all authorities
are so ready, however, to welcome
volunteers.

The Red Cross is aware that
once volunteers go out of the
supervised atmosphere of the hos-
pital into domiciliary work there
are risks. "We only have to make
one mistake and we are sunk," says
Miss Skeet.

However, since the Seebohm
Report conferred its blessing upon
volunteers in the social services and
since it is a policy which happily
coincides with the need for economy
authorities are unwilling to
develop voluntary service are likely
to find themselves outnumbered.
They could do much worse than take
advantage of volunteers with the
kind of training and, perhaps more
important, the kind of discipline
which the Red Cross provides. This
may be the permissive society, but
Barnett Hill runs to the ringing of
gongs and the orders of a
"Commandant." The programme for
the Branch Officers ended with the
informal note that "This is a
conference where uniform need not
be worn."

Centre: Muriel Skeet and
right: Yvonne Hentsch



Hijacked by a government

Colonel el-Nur Osman may or may not be better qualified than General Numeiri to bring peace and prosperity to the Sudan. What is certain is that the Colonel had a right to be left alone while he was in the care of an international airline. So did all the other passengers on the BOAC aircraft which was undoubtedly forced down yesterday at Benghazi on the eve of what appears to be the second Sudanese revolution of the week.

But whatever happened in Khartoum there can be no excuse for what was done in Libya. The Libyan Government, aided unwittingly or otherwise by the Maltese, forced the captain of an airliner to land against his wishes and abducted two of his passengers. This is piracy conducted with the help of threats to innocent third parties. According to the most dependable accounts BOAC's Captain Bowyer was instructed to land at Benghazi because if he did not his passengers would be in danger. Whichever way the Libyan and Maltese authorities choose to explain the incident, the fact is that Captain Bowyer was not allowed to complete his authorised and peaceful flight to Khartoum. Whether the Libyans threatened the safety of his aircraft in so many words is immaterial. He was told to land at Benghazi. He was refused permission by Malta to fly back to Rome. And when he did land Colonel el-Nur Osman was taken away. The Libyan Government are no better than hijackers, even if they do have ambassadors and a seat at the UN.

The wickedness of the hijacker lies in his readiness to imperil innocent lives. Every successful hijack, including yesterday's, depends on a threat. The captain of an airliner cannot do other than what the hijacker demands. Airlines must think first of their passengers' safety and are therefore at the hijacker's mercy. This is an intolerable situation not so much for the airlines as for their customers. The airlines, usually for commercial reasons, tend to gloss over the consequences of what amounts to threatened violence in the air. After last year's triple hijack to Dawson's Field, the airlines involved quietly resumed their business interests in what was plainly an area of danger. They would, no doubt, have lost money by refusing to fly again to the

Lebanon or Egypt. The Governments concerned took no real reprisals either. When are governments and airlines going to take a stand against piracy and in defence of passengers?

There is nothing, of course, that anyone can do while the hijackers are still in control. No one could make a move while the hostages were still on the ground at Dawson's Field. Captain Bowyer had no option yesterday but to land at Benghazi. The time to act is after the passengers are safe, and the action ought to come from governments. Yesterday's hijack ought to give governments the chance they have been waiting for. This time the hijacker was not an irresponsible guerrilla with nothing to lose but the sten gun. This time the Libyan Government is plainly guilty of illegal interference with an authorised and peaceful flight. The Maltese may be guilty too. Britain has the chance this time to take reprisals because there is an organised state which can be made to feel their effect. Nor should Britain go it alone. All other countries with international airlines have an interest in making hijackers into outlaws, even if they are governments.

In practice the British Government is unlikely to do very much. Mr Godber has rightly demanded the return of Colonel el-Nur Osman and of his companion, Major Hamdallah. They were passengers on a British airliner and have been abducted by the Libyans. Britain has a duty to try to protect them. But will Britain be able to achieve anything alone? Probably the only way in which the rest of the world could influence Libya would be by refusing to buy Libyan oil. This would be expensive, but it would sharply curtail Libya's income and could be effective. On the other hand the melancholy likelihood is that a universal embargo on Libyan oil is not practicable. The oil companies have invested too much in the country, and Libya could find other customers. The sad fact is that no government is going to act decisively even though this is the opportunity that all governments should have been waiting for. Perhaps they would have acted if people had been killed. But Captain Bowyer saved his passengers. It was a hijack with a happy ending. Therefore, probably it will soon be consigned to an inter-governmental memory hole.

A future for the unemployed

More than one man in 10 is now without a job in Northern Ireland. The latest unemployment figures show that the situation is little better in Scotland and the North of England. With 829,000 workers unemployed at the height of the summer it is not surprising that the Chancellor has so hastily abandoned the Government's earlier economic stance of "do nothing," and has gone for a big reflation of the economy. In fact the official figures for the registered unemployed understate the gravity of the situation. If to these figures are added the numbers of women workers made redundant in recent months but who have not registered with the employment exchanges, the real total of those without work is almost certainly already over one million. Many of these unfortunate people are likely to ask why the Government has taken so long to act. What Mr Barber has done now he could have done last April. If he had acted four months ago fewer families would be facing the autumn and winter with their bread winner out of work.

On the most optimistic assumptions it will still be several months before Mr Barber's measures can affect output and therefore employment. There is always the chilling possibility that

the consumers and industry will not increase expenditure until they see the unemployment figures come down and the economic outlook brighten. Yet unless consumers and industry respond to the Chancellor's invitation to spend the unemployed will be condemned to an even longer purgatory.

What can be done in the meantime? Those out of work can be regarded either as a national liability or as a potential national asset. The unemployed of today can be a major productive asset tomorrow if they are given the skills and the training that industry will need. At present only 17,000 of the unemployed get Government-sponsored training or retraining. The Government has recently increased its expenditure on training by a paltry £5 millions. What is needed is an emergency programme of mass training, utilising the training facilities of private industry as well as Government. The alternative is to condemn a growing number of the unemployed to the category of "unemployable," because they will lack the skills needed by industry in a few years' time. A major diversion of resources to retraining the unemployed could help provide a springboard for sustained economic expansion in the future.

Stone Age man or clubman?

The Tasadays, a newly-discovered Stone Age tribe in the Philippines, emerged briefly from concealment this week to meet a party of anthropologists and then, showing remarkable wisdom, returned smartly to the jungle. Modern civilisation is no place for the non-conformist, as another mildly exotic tribe, the nomadic hippies, have been rediscovering. The open season for hippies has begun again, this time in Spain, where hunting parties of policemen have been chivvying them hither and yon with much zeal, to say nothing of guns and truncheons.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of that situation, it is worth recalling that the earliest hippies were greeted with much the same tolerant wonder as the Tasadays. They were called Flower Children and everyone said how colourful they were with their long hair and funny clothes and how sweet of them to go around offering flowers to policemen. Unfortunately the romance turned sour because the hippies, unlike the Tasadays, had

no jungle to return to. Instead they meandered about, doing their own thing, and some of them smoked pot and stole, and people said: "Look at those idle layabouts with their filthy long hair and dreadful clothes," and policemen in many lands, when offered flowers, countered such effrontery by beating the donors about the head with clubs.

Of course, the Tasadays might have been spared such a fate. But had they wandered the world, increasing their number and looking distinctive—which they could hardly help, being barely five feet tall and stark naked—someone, eventually, would have said: "Where do they think they get off, being different from everybody else?" And after that they might not have seemed quite so charming and exotic. Better, perhaps, to stay in the jungle—the devil they know—with all its attendant perils. At least there the only person likely to hit a Tasaday over the head with a club is another Tasaday.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTHUMBERLAND: A roe deer with accompanying triplets has been seen on more than one occasion this spring by Middleton MFL Middleton MFL, on the lovely river Wansbeck which runs through the market town of Morpeth, is almost within sight of Walsingham Hall now the property of the National Trust. The roe deer does normal complement at birth is twins; singletons, however, not infrequently occur. Some believe that single kids are often the offspring of very young does. Triplets are rare and in a lifetime's study of the species I have only occasionally been able to verify the birth of three young ones to a single doe. The Middleton triplets were born in a small fir plantation down by Wansbeck's banks and as is usual with these deer they were observed in the meadows outside the copse in the dawn and late in the evening. Attempts were made to photograph the family without success for these small, lively, lovely, sensitive creatures are notoriously bad subjects for the camera. Roe deer have increased considerably in the two counties of Northumberland and Durham during the present century. This bulge in the population of *Capreolus* can be accounted for by the extensive policy of re-afforestation that has taken place in these far northern counties since 1919 when the Forestry Commission first started planting trees in the North Tyne Valley. **HENRY TEGNER.**



A Congress of ghosts

'The charm of the job lies in its place in the political twilight—somewhere between the illusion and the reality of power.' MARTIN WALKER in Washington on the men who run a Congressman's political life.

AMONG the many candidates for pruning in the current United States budget (whose two-year deficit looks like exceeding \$40 billions) is a \$100 millions item which usually slips by unnoticed. It is the cost of providing each Senator and Congressman with his own private civil service.

For an American politician is never alone. Whispering into his ear at committee meetings, behind his shoulder in every photograph and half a pace behind on every walk is the briefcase-carrying aide. Each Senator is given a minimum \$217,000 a year for his staff, and up to \$365,000 if he comes from a large state. Congressmen are allowed between \$141,500 and \$149,000 for their staffs.

It all adds up to almost 10,000 political aides in the five huge office buildings which surround the US Capitol. And most American politicians would argue that these 10,000 staff members give them the vital independence they need if they are to fulfil their constitutional rôle as a check and balance to the President's executive authority.

But many staff members are little more than sinecure holders, beneficiaries of that great mass of patronage upon which American government is based. Representative James Collins of Dallas carried one young constituent on his payroll at \$1,900 a month while the young "aide" was at a California university.

Nepotism is also common—an institution defended by Congressman Otto Passman of Louisiana as ensuring more staff loyalty. But many staff members are kept loyal enough by the perquisites of power their Congressmen can make available. Powerful Congressman the late Mendel Rivers sent five secretaries on a government-financed tour of Spain, Italy, Germany, and England. Their mission was to investigate the housing conditions of American troops' dependants, but their final report never saw the light of day—for reasons of national security.

But in spite of some abuses, the existence of the House and

Senate staffs has a potent effect upon the whole style of American politics. It permits the Congressman to be almost totally independent of his own party. Most Congressmen keep two or three assistants in their home constituency, building up a personal vote for their master. And about 60 per cent of the average Congressional office's time is spent dealing with constituency mail and problems.

So unlike the British MP, who needs his party's support to keep his seat at an election, the American Congressman can defy the party and still be sure of a base in his own constituency, a base built up and maintained by his political staff. Moreover, a staff gives Congressmen the time to handle the business of legislating. When Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma first came to Washington, he vowed to answer all constituency mail himself. Two months and the Medicare debate later, he gave up and handed the job back to his staff.

But the most useful function of the aide is to research the issues his Congressman deals with in committee or on the floor of the House. With personal research and briefings to back him up, the Congressman can face the Executive branch of government on something like equal terms. For example, it was Walter Pincus, as a staff member of Senator Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee, who unearthed from the Pentagon the fact that there existed a "Thai contingency plan," which amounted to a treaty between the US and Thailand—

a treaty for which no Congressional approval had been obtained.

Under Staff Director Carl Marcy, the Foreign Relations Committee's staff has developed into a powerful watchdog of American foreign policy. With a mobile team of two key investigators, Richard Moose and James Lowenstein, the Committee is able to muster its own briefs for its tussles with the Pentagon and the State Department.

It was Moose and Lowenstein who discovered the notorious "tiger cage" gaols in Vietnam, and began the consequent furor which led to better conditions for political and military prisoners held in Vietnam. Their most recent investigation in Greece led to an indictment of the government's unethical approach to the Colonels' regime. The watchdogs are also responsible for revealing several domestic scandals, most famous of which was the \$2 billions cost overrun on the development of the C-5A transport plane. Lockheed's financial problems can be traced to the vigilance of Congressional aides.

When Senator Proxmire of Wisconsin took over the Joint Economic Committee, it was little more than a useful body for delaying unpopular legislation. But the alliance of Proxmire and staff member Richard Kaufman led to a thorough investigation of Pentagon financing which exposed the soaring development costs of the C-5A. A combination of hard research from the aides and publicity from the Congressmen

puts at least some truth into the assertion that the American Constitution provides for a balance of power between the executive and legislative branches. And much of the new power of Congress comes from the fact that they can rely on their own staff to provide data independently of the Federal Government. The ammunition to criticise the highly technical Anti-Ballistic Missile came from Senator Cooper's staff, who had spent months interviewing independent scientists.

And the ABM battle of 1969 showed many Congressmen that military spending and nuclear theory need not be solely the province of the Pentagon's experts. On the Superperson Transport, the MIRVs, the new nuclear aircraft carriers, Congress has shown a new willingness to challenge the traditional dominance of the old hawks who run the vital committees, such as Senators John Stennis and Russell Long. Indeed, it was Armed Services Committee Chairman Stennis's own aide, Ed Braswell, who worked out the Cambodia compromise, limiting funds for use only within the NLF sanctuaries.

Such investigative assignments are the goal of most aides—a goal which few of them reach. For the majority of staff people simply perform the work which the Congressman finds too time-consuming. They read the bills which are coming up for a vote, and present the Congressman with a breakdown of its provisions. They attend the committee meetings which the Congressman has to skip, and occasionally ask questions in his name. They usually write the books and articles which appear under the politician's name, they write his speeches, plan each hour of his working day, and decide who shall and who shall not be admitted to the presence.

In return they get free parking, subsidised cafeterias, the occasional free trip abroad and a maximum of \$33,000 a year. But for most aides, the charm of the job lies in its place in the political twilight—somewhere between the illusion and the reality of power.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hands off Harold Wilson

Sir—Why is it so deplorable ("preposterous, snivelling") for Harold Wilson to insist on party unity over EEC, but quite in order for Edward Heath (whose party contains fervent anti-Marketters) to put on a three-line whip?

Perhaps your once impartial paper will inform me. But don't ask Peter Jenkins, who seems clouded with spite and prejudice. William Davis and his doughty Aunt Bertha might oblige—Yours faithfully, Lillian M. Rowe, 73 Murray Road, Rugby.

Sir—My husband and I feel that we must endorse the views expressed by Mr William Hamling (Letter, July 21). The Guardian is not giving us a great debate on the Common Market issue but is conducting a hysterical witch hunt against Mr Harold Wilson and all dissenters.

(Mrs) C. F. Heath, Upton, Cheshire. Sir—Having joined in the safe and pet sport of making ill-considered abuse at Harold Wilson, Peter Jenkins is now trying to persuade us that the Labour Party is about to be massively split by a leadership struggle; he declares that this is "what everybody hoped would not happen." He writes in the manner of one relishing the prospect.

Your newspaper's enthusiasm for the EEC and increasing disregard of the arguments against British entry lead you not only to give Peter Jenkins full rein but also to include in your correspondence column a high proportion of letters containing attacks on Harold Wilson.

I should like to ask what is dishonourable or symptomatic

of a lack of integrity in accepting the idea of British entry under a Government moving slowly in the direction of industrial reorganisation and of policies beneficial to our underdeveloped regions, and rejecting the idea of entry under a Government wedded to nineteenth-century laissez-faire. Michael Pickering, Hertfordshire.

Sir—As regular readers of your paper for many years, we are driven to protest at your present wholehearted support of the Heath Government, combined with your snide denigration of Mr Wilson at every opportunity, in spite of the great contribution he made for the welfare of this country during his term of office.

We are not members of any party, but have always considered the Guardian to be politically reasonable and well balanced, but together with friends, we have concluded that you have had your orders to boost the present Government—the worst in living memory—and we now clearly understand the terms "capitalist lackeys," "jackals of the press."

R. G. Twisleton, M. B. Twisleton, Leicester.

Sir—May I say how much I agree with your leading article "Mr Wilson deserts Europe," and how appalled I was by the Labour Conference—in particular with Mr Wilson's speech—or perhaps one should say performance. The meanness and political misdirection of Mr Wilson was in complete contrast to the fairness and good sense as well as complete honesty shown in George Thompson's speech.

Six months ago the leadership of the Labour movement in

this country was not in question. Many Socialists today will be asking whether a man who twists his words, alienates members of his Shadow Cabinet, splits the Labour movement, and antagonises the international Socialist movement can continue to have any credibility with Labour supporters, or the country as a whole.

The Tories will not be ousted on the Common Market issue.

and Mr Wilson leaves himself and his supporters wide open to a mounting Tory attack of "Labour putting party before country." All this "great debate" will lead to is Labour spending another decade in opposition while the Tories influence the decisions for Britain in Europe—Yours etc., (Mrs) Anne Santor, 8 Glenworthy Terrace, Edinburgh 9.

1971

is the year for a little more sympathy for the deaf

For 60 years the R.N.I.D. has been fighting for just this—a little more understanding, a little more appreciation from the general public of what it means to go through life without hearing—the sense that "sets thoughts astray and keeps us in the intellectual company of man" (Helen Keller).

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Squawk balked

by Ian Breach

THE National Association for Road Safety Instruction in Schools is now saying that individual safety officers and experts have been saying since the Green Cross Code was introduced three months ago, NARSIS has sensibly omitted to be sure of its ground before making this public attack on the new code announced by John Peyton, but the irony is that the longer they delay, the stronger becomes the critics' case.

"Ask your Mum," says squawk, mascot of the poster campaign to promote the new code for young pedestrians. Of eight mums or mumsies, squawk is the only one who has not been asked to sign a letter to the code. The poster, which is a simple sheet of paper, is being distributed to all children in the country. It is a simple sheet of paper, is being distributed to all children in the country. It is a simple sheet of paper, is being distributed to all children in the country.

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Gadafy and the road to chaos

DAVID HIRST in Beirut (Thursday) on the impact of Libya's intervention

AMONG ALL the telegrams pouring into the various guerrilla headquarters in Damascus, the strangest was one that arrived two days ago on the desk of Nasser al-Bisri, leader of the Left-wing Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. It had come through the regular telegraph service. It must have gone astray. Addressed to Syrian President Hafez Assad, it read: "There has been a Communist coup in the Sudan. It must be opposed. What is your opinion? Gadafy."

Gadafy scarcely waited for a reply. He opposed it with a vengeance, and in one of the most extraordinary reversals of fortune that even the Arab world has seen, President Numeiri is now back in power.

At least he is for the moment—for there seems to be a grave danger that unless he consolidates his position quickly, Numeiri will plunge his country into bloodshed and chaos. For the moment, however, it can be said that the comeback, if it endures, is not merely one for

Numeiri and Gadafy, but for President Sadat too. Three weeks ago, following his successful encounter with King Faisal, traditional leader of the conservative Arab camp, President Sadat was all set for his new drive to unite the Arab world behind him in the struggle against Israel. Then his world seemed to collapse around him under the impact of a rapid succession of barely foreseeable events—the abortive coup in Morocco, King Hussein's savage assault on the Palestinian guerrillas, the pro-Communist takeover in the Sudan, and the reaction these events produced in his wild young Libyan allies.

Monday's coup in Sudan was the worst of these blows. Under General Numeiri, the Sudan was destined to join the confederal union of Egypt, Libya, and Syria which, along with his entente with King Faisal, was to be the cornerstone of Sadat's grand design for the Arab world. A pro-Communist regime in the Sudan would have wrecked this design because the Communist Party

was fiercely opposed to the Sudan's joining the federation and the merger of their party in an Egyptian-style Arab Socialist Union.

This would have been bad enough, but worse was the probability that the short-lived regime of Buhār al-Nur had stayed in power and Sadat had done nothing to bring it down, he would have been unable to preserve his valuable alliance with his oil-rich Libyan allies. Presumably Gadafy addressed a communication to Sadat like the one that was supposed to go to President Assad, but what part Sadat played in reinstating Numeiri, in hijacking the head of one Arab state and—just conceivably—sabotaging a plane full of dignitaries from another will no doubt become clear before long.

What is clear is that the unsuccessful Sudanese rebels, by surrounding the Egyptian and Syrian as well as the Libyan Embassy in Khartoum, have assumed that Syria and Egypt were both party to Gadafy's fanatical and Communist.

organised in the Arab world, is different from most in the Arab world. It is adapted to local conditions. It does not slavishly toe the Moscow line. It respects Islam. Every meeting begins with a reading from the Koran. But all this cut no ice with Gadafy.

Gadafy considers communism to be an enemy of Islam and he is the devoutest of Muslims. He keeps several copies of the sacred book on his desk. He recently told an interviewer: "You can find in the Koran the answer to all your questions. Arab unity, socialism, rights of inheritance, the place of women in society, the inevitable fall of the Roman Empire, the destiny of our planet after the invention of the atom bomb, all is there for he who can read the sacred book."

He has a blind faith in Arab unity in its remotest possible form—for him communism, an alien imported creed, is a betrayal of true nationalism. Gadafy has had many disappointments in his two-year career—the return of Numeiri is a splendid triumph

Gadafy's triumph cuts short the triumph of the Iraqi Ba'athists who, with the pro-Communist, imagined that they had made a breakthrough in their bid to wrest the leadership of the Arab world from President Sadat.

They may even have had a part in planning it. There are a few pro-Iraqi Ba'athists in the Sudan. Their leader, Muhammad Suleiman, lived in Baghdad. He was killed in the crash at Jidda Airport. The short-lived alliance between the Sudan and Iraq grew out of inter-Arab power politics—it had little to do with ideology. Next to the Sudanese Communists, the Iraqi Communists were once the strongest in the Arab world.

It was the Ba'athists who, in one of the more violent episodes in the most violent of Arab countries, broke their power in the early 1960s. The Ba'athists must now be worried men. They are more isolated than ever. Sadat, Gadafy, and Assad may feel that now is the time for a concerted drive to get rid of them.



Portrait of a man, likely a political figure mentioned in the article.

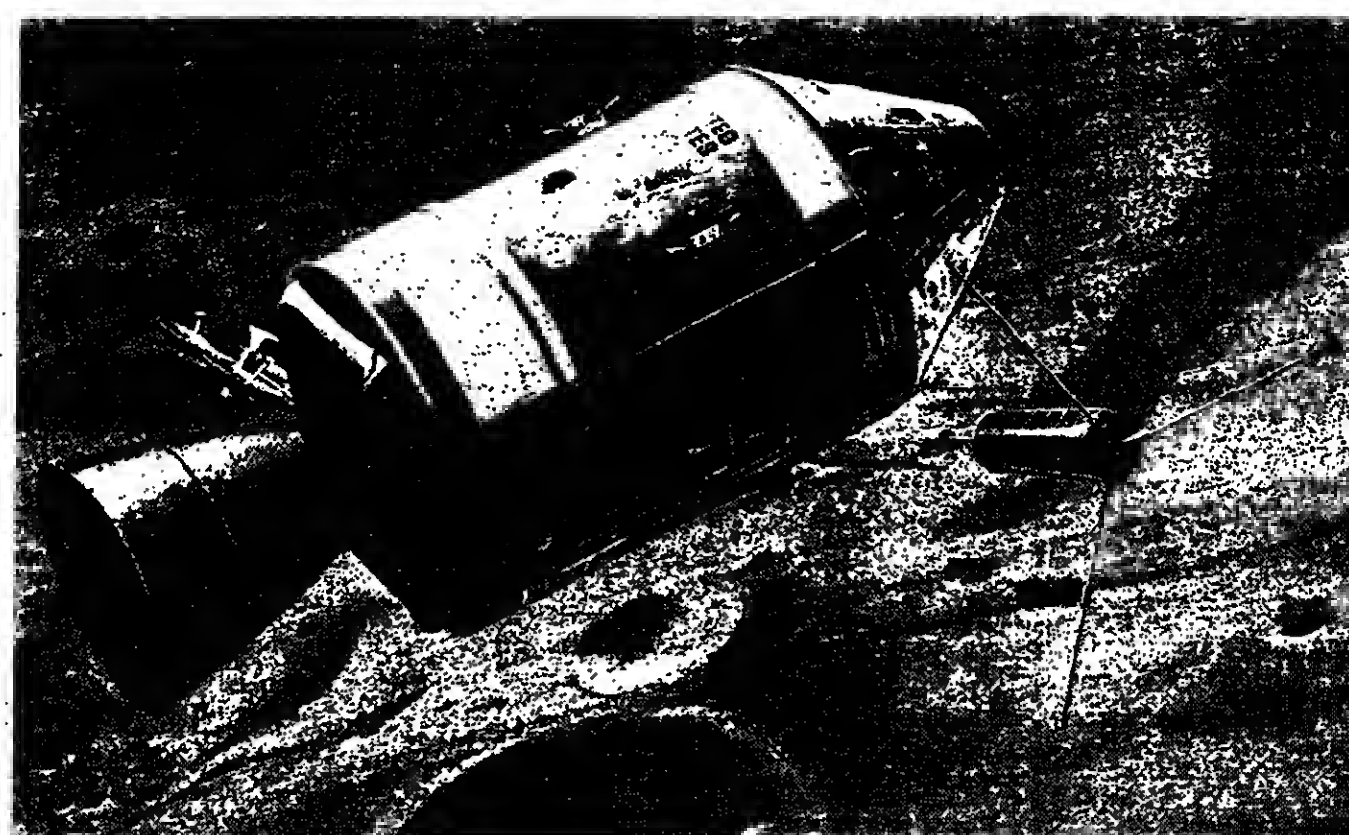
APOLLO 15, planned to be the longest and most complex moon landing yet undertaken, is due to blast off from Cape Kennedy at 14.34 BST on Monday. Its three astronauts, David R. Scott, the flight commander, Alfred M. Worden, the command module pilot, and James B. Irwin, the lunar module pilot, face a formidable scientific schedule and a moon landing which calls for much greater precision than those of earlier flights.

Travelling in a partially redesigned and more heavily laden spacecraft, the astronauts will be firing not only in the fading shadow of the near disaster of Apollo 13, but with an awareness of danger heightened by the recent Russian tragedy.

Physically the Apollo flight will make greater demands on Scott and Irwin, the two astronauts who will make the moon landing, than any previous flight either Russian or American. The landing area, called Hadley-Apennine, is in the north central part of the moon (28deg. 04 min. 54sec. north, 03deg. 39 min. 50 sec. east) close to the foot of the massive lunar Apennine mountains and beside Hadley Rille, one of the vast river-like features which wind across the moon's surface.

Investigation of the rille, whose geological formation is not understood, is one of the basic purposes of the flight. While all earlier landings have been close to the lunar equator, this one is to be 465 miles to the north. To reach it the spacecraft has to be inserted into a moon orbit that is inclined at some 40 degrees to the equator, a manoeuvre which demands far more fuel than usual.

But on this flight, although the spacecraft looks the same, more of everything is available. The power of the giant Saturn V first-stage booster has been raised: the service module that drives the astronauts into moon orbit and back to earth carries additional fuel and oxygen; the weight of scientific equipment to be landed has increased from \$10lb to 1,200lb; the astronauts' moon



Simulated image of moon-surface from Apollo 13

What goes bump on the moon

Anthony Tucker on the scientific hopes pinned to Apollo 15

suits have been improved to give them greater mobility and an extended working life, and, for the first time, the astronauts will have a powered moon buggy called Rover in which to drive about, deploy instruments and transport the materials they collect.

Rover is no ordinary car: it packs into a volume of about two cubic yards and unfolds itself more or less automatically into its form as a powered vehicle on the pulling of a couple of rings. Although weighing only 450lb, and apparently fragile, it is designed to carry more than twice its own weight, a

feat made possible by the relatively great strength of earthly structures in conditions of lunar gravity. Battery powered, and with seats for the two astronauts, Rover has a design range of 45 miles and a top speed of 10 mph.

For safety reasons, the moon surface schedule assumes that a speed of only 5 mph will be used during excursions, and as a precaution against breakdown (or hogging down) no journey will take the astronauts more than five miles from their lunar landing craft.

Even with these limitations

the astronauts will be able to investigate about 28 square miles of moon surface and will drive to the edge of Hadley Rille. This sinuous V-shaped depression is about a mile wide and 1,200ft deep near the landing site, although its depth and width vary as it meanders 80 miles south-westward from the foot of the mountains.

Originally believed to be the remains of former water courses, rilles are now thought to be the result either of lava flows or of massive faulting.

With their improved moon suits the astronauts will be

able to spend more than twice the time on lunar excursions than their earlier colleagues. The flight plan calls for three sessions of activity totalling more than 20 hours of exploration and instrument deployment, compared with 94 hours on Apollo 14. As on earlier landings the astronauts will establish a permanent seismic station and set up the new standard package of experimental equipment to investigate the moon's magnetic field, dust movement and incident radiation.

All these experiments are connected to a central power source. These regions of high gravity have not yet been satisfactorily explained although they may result from the upwelling of dense material after perforation of the crust by meteoritic impact. Refined measurements, made by monitoring the "bumps" in the orbit of the small satellite, might help to solve the problem.

For the astronauts however, the first problem of the flight will be the unusually difficult landing. Scott and Irwin will be aiming to touch down in a half-mile long area of a valley bordered on three sides by mountains rising to 13,000 ft and on the fourth side by the sudden chasm of Hadley Rille.

MISCELLANY

apped out

RD TIMES shadow Radical alternatives to prison. The magazine founded nine months ago by a group of yers and prison social kers, is threatened with sure by lack of funds. A left concert in May lost P £30, thousands of was r made more than good by onation. The bank balance ds now at about £100.

or the present, RAP is sub by Christian Action. RAP's organiser, Ross e says the support will withdrawn soon if they not pay their own way. We are planning to hold exhibition at the Roundc about our campaign women in prison, but now e are not sure if we can d it," she adds. "We have n lucky enough to have n offered space at the andhouse free. Certain tributors have also given e works free, but it costs uch as £3 to get a photo- ublic exhibit enlarged. It d all prove too expen-



signed to the Tate's permanent collection. Nicholas Creed well is showing the prints taken from them at his West End gallery at the end of the month. They have been done in limited editions of 45, offered at £250 the set (compared with the £12,000-£15,000 Burra's watercolours now fetch).

Puzzle corner

THIS LITTLE party went to Market, this little party stayed at home. Three mysteries plucked from Labour's week of self-mortification. Mystery No. 1: Why was H. Wilson so set up about Lord Campbell's benediction on the sugar terms? The chairman of Bookers had already put his views on the record, and his private letter to Geoffrey Rippon added nothing new. Mystery No. 2: Why was H. Wilson so set up about the "leakage" of his speech to Saturday's special party conference? One Sunday paper

reporter, checking an advance text honourably acquired, had it snatched from his knee by a Labour functionary as Harold was speaking. The official tore the paper to shreds.

Mystery No. 3: Whose side is the Labour Committee for Europe on? A perplexed Labour voter, tempted by the committee's ads, wrote for information. He received a significant bundle, including four pamphlets published by Conservative Central Office.

THE COLONELS are cashing in on the tourist season. Radio TransEuropa, "the voice of the country of gods and heroes," is broadcasting daily bulletins in English, French, and German. "You who had visited or shall visit Greece, who want to maintain the contact with the country," the ads say, "listen to the daily report of news." And don't look under the hotel carpet.

When in Rio

To the joy, no doubt, of all lovers of the Bard, "Julius Caesar" may soon be staged in Brazil. But it looks as if no one under 16 will be allowed exposure to its potentially subversive message. "The Boys in the Band" played without problems to packed houses for six months in Sao Paulo, but the homosexual romp was closed after a month when it transferred to Rio de Janeiro. The "Jornal do Brasil" is forbidden to print what appears with out hindrance in the "Estado do Sao Paulo".

Brecht, who was discovered to have written some very dangerous plays. Newspaper censorship was enforced by the police, who may occasionally feel unable to answer back when told to go to hell by a powerful newspaper publisher.

Another source of confusion is that there are no clear renosurion guidelines. One Rio theatre critic has a theory that one general calls another and says, "My wife thinks 'The Boys in the Band' is disgusting." "Right," says the other general, "we'll close it. So unlike."

Soft sell

THE NEW President of the Sudan could hardly have known that his VC-10 would be forced down by the Libyans, but Bahār al-Nur Osman was more apprehensive than jubilant about the flight home when our Peter Harvey saw him in London on Wednesday.

Osman seemed to be carefully wrapped in a protective cocoon. Harvey was kept waiting two and a half hours in an ante-room of the Sudanese Embassy, a splendid hut roundown Regency house in Cleveland Row, opposite to the main entrance to St James's Palace. Television crews had kicked their heels even longer.

The new President was surprised that reporters had been kept at arm's length. He was affable and conciliatory, answering questions in a fluent, precise English, heavily accented. But the questions—and especially the supplementaries—were weighed, and advisers consulted. Only once did the colonel show any warmth—when he was asked about his wife and five children (four girls and a boy), still in Khartoum. No one was proffering celebratory drinks. Even soft drinks.

TO the surprise of nearly everybody, the world's youngest president has now lasted in office for three months.

When Jean-Claude Duvalier, ninth president-for-life of Haiti and just turned 20, succeeded to the dictatorship on the death of his father Papa Doc in April, few thought the balloon-bellied, reputedly not-too-bright first-year law student could defy for more than a few days the tradition of nearly 170 years of political violence which has scarred and ruined the tiny black Caribbean republic since independence in 1804.

But he has. The explosion long predicted by most observers and over-optimistic political exiles has not occurred.

Part of the explanation is that Haitians are still hypnotised by the magic of the canny little country doctor who cultivated a personal aura of folk magic, unpredictability and mystery as the cornerstone of his power. "Evil" after he died, Haitians will still be terrified of him," a cynical Haitian shrewdly forecast to me a few days before the dictator's death.

But the key factor is that the fragile-looking alliance of soldiers and civilians behind Jean-Claude—the real successors to "Papa Doc" in terms of power—have so far managed to shelve their quarrels and display the same extraordinary skill at the game of political survival which enabled their mentor to crush with ease eight attempted exile invasions in 11 years and to face down an open attempt by the United States to depose him in 1963. The most urgent task of the self-styled "Continuators of the Duvalierist Revolution" was to reassert control over the Tontons Macoutes, "Papa Doc's" 8,000-strong private army. It proved surprisingly easy. Pushing hard the line that all abuses of power by the Macoutes would in future be severely punished, the wily and powerful interior and Defence Minister Luckner Cambonne, himself a former



President Jean Claude Duvalier at a parade

Tontons in the dark

Greg Chamberlain reports from Port au Prince, Thursday

Macoutes leader, gambled successfully on popular support, removed the top leadership of the militia, and put in new men.

The armed forces have been bought off for the moment with a pay rise, particularly for the lower ranks where there is believed to be a strong reformist current. And to attract support and goodwill from all, the Government has been talking of little else since it took office but the urgent need for rapid economic development, a crackdown on corruption and "reconciling the nation with itself."

Such words may draw no more than a cynical grin from the Haitians, who have seen similar promises by new governments vanish into thin air decade after decade, but it is the kind of talk Washington wants to hear to enable it to justify restarting the big scale economic aid to strategically-important Haiti which was suspended nine years ago by President Kennedy at the height of "Papa Doc's" reign of terror.

declared end to certain kinds of freefloating by Government officials, the young president yesterday formally opened a 31,400KW hydroelectric plant at Lake Peligre in the mountains near the closed Dominican border which will more than double the country's electricity supply and irrigate the overcrowded, land-hungry republic's largest valley.

The \$20 million project, named after the dead dictator and opened as he planned on the 22nd day of the month bearing his lucky number, has been the subject of a massive propaganda campaign for the past two years to convince Haitians that their salvation is at hand. "The new 1804" as it is being called.

The enthusiasm is not entirely misplaced: the project is the biggest of its kind in the Caribbean and is being financed entirely without US or other aid. But though there has been some loosening up, so far it has been only a pseudo-liberalisation. The tyrant who deepened Haiti's tragedy is gone but his system has been maintained intact. The memory and work of "Papa Doc" are constantly invoked.

Indeed, after the purging of the Tontons Macoutes, the Government declared that they were "the defenders of the revolution" and would be increased in size and armament. And a special 500-man elite corps of troops called "The Leopards" is presently being trained to fight "invader guerrillas" and Communist subversion. In addition, a 30,000-strong force of army reservists is planned, from which further units of "Leopards" will be formed.

Meanwhile, the United States encourages the "liberalisation" because it lessens the chance of an explosion which might need some form of open US intervention to quell. But it is hard to see how the combination of the Duvalier family—led by tough Marie Denise, the late dictator's eldest daughter, and the widow, who has had herself proclaimed as First Lady—in accordance with the wishes of Francois Duvalier—the military, led by army chief General Claude Raymond, the secret police, and the old-guard Duvalierists like Cambonne, can remain united for very long.



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1,450 to lose jobs with ICI

By our Industrial Staff

ICI is to cut out 1,450 jobs in its three divisions because of over-capacity and fierce world-wide competition in the nylon industry. The company said yesterday that this already assumed an upturn in the economy in the autumn as a result of the Chancellor's Budget measures.

Redundancies will be mainly at Pontypool and Doncaster with smaller numbers at Harrogate, Gloucester and in the London marketing and publicity offices. Six hundred will be monthly paid and 850 will be weekly paid staff, and the main redundancies will be phased over several months from September.

Nylon has been suffering both from a downturn in the textile industry cycle and a worldwide switch in fashion towards polyester such as "Terylene" and "Crimplene". ICI said yesterday that these were currently in high demand while simultaneously nylon was suffering from a stagnant market.

The job reduction—of which about three-quarters will be through redundancies and the rest through wastage and early retirement—means a drop of 8 per cent in the workforce of ICI Fibres, about half of whose 18,000 staff are employed in the nylon business.

At Pontypool 250 weekly and 135 monthly staff are to go together with 150 other monthly staff not connected with the works. At Doncaster 600 weekly and 140 monthly staff are affected, and at Harrogate 100 monthly staff. A total of 45 are to go at Knightsbridge and Gloucester.

Nylon yarn production is also to be reorganised between the three factories, with carpet yarns, industrial yarns and textile staple fibres at Doncaster and nylon textile yarns at Pontypool and Gloucester. In spite of the reduction ICI, which has 50 to 60 per cent of the UK nylon market, said nylon would continue to be a main fibre in the foreseeable future.

But the problems facing the nylon business were fundamental in character and could only be considered in an international context of overcapacity which was "heavily on all major nylon producers".

Earlier this year nylon manufacturers here and abroad put up their prices, but some of this was a paper exercise because consumers had the upper hand. ICI claims success in raising real prices. Mr Ken Gardner, deputy chairman of the fibres division, said yesterday that the increases had "by and large stuck".

The company believes that overcapacity will continue for "some time to come" but is relying on production picking up in the short term—beginning in September after the holiday period. In general, nylon growth is unlikely to be fast again.

Gold price soars by 54 cents

The price of gold, which has been moving steadily upwards in London, reached \$170 dollars an ounce last night, 54 cents more than the closing price, Wednesday. Most dealers suggested that there had been heavy Continental buying by professionals and that with the prospect of steadily mounting prices few people wanted to take their profit yet. Markets in Paris were extremely active with a million tons traded.

There are two reasons for the present excitement. One is the unsettled state of the currency market, and Dr Klagen's broad hint on Wednesday that the Germans intend to revalue. In Frankfurt the dollar moved up and down erratically over the day and though it went as low as \$34.50 at one point, it closed at \$34.60. Domestic currencies, and the Bundesbank was not in the market, were selling dollars. Most dealers expected the dollar to continue to rise at least until the International Monetary Fund's meeting in September, with gold prices rising rather than falling.

The moves to start gold dealing in the United States are also important. The Los Angeles exchange has been trading in gold coins issued before 1934 for four days, as a way of evading the rules which forbid American citizens to deal in gold.

In Washington yesterday, the Treasury Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs, Mr Paul Volcker, said the Administration did not intend to allow this trade to continue. If there was any ambiguity about the regulations, they could easily be changed.

Do the Barber measures measure up?

By Anthony Harris

THE SHOCKINGLY large rise in unemployment reflected in the latest figures can only cast further doubt on the official view that the economy is on the turn. The "explanations" offered by the Department of Employment—mainly that the latest figures include 24,000 students looking for holiday work—get us virtually nowhere.

There is nothing new about students looking for holiday work in July: it is simply the first time they have been counted separately. The fact remains that unemployment was rising at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 75 per cent between June and July, and that at the same time the number of unfilled vacancies fell to its lowest point in thirteen years.

Even allowing for time lags—unemployment is usually a lagged response to a recovery, or even a levelling out. The fall in vacancies—normally a more forward-looking indicator—is especially depressing. While it is still possible that the employment figures, rather than those for unemployment, will tell a different story, at the moment it is hard to understand the rather hazy tone of the last monthly assessment of the economy from the Treasury.

(It is worth adding that in the earlier months of this year the precipitous fall in employment has not contradicted the story of recession told by the unemployment figures, but heavily underlined it. It seems unlikely that people have suddenly stopped dropping out of the labour force.)

Unfortunately, what goes for the commentary also goes for the economic forecasts which Mr Anthony Barber used to explain his new reflation measures on Monday. The fact that the Treasury was still forecasting a 3 per cent growth rate from now on in the absence of any new measures explains a lot of the thinking that went into the forecast. Broadly, it implies that all the Treasury found necessary to explain was the low level of activity in the first half of this year; and the explanation that came out was that the high rate of price increase in comparison to earnings, which resulted in a fall in real incomes, was all the explanation really needed.

This comfortable explanation—comfortable because anyone can be forgiven for getting wage and price forecasts wrong—means that the starting point for the forecasts made at the time of the Budget had to be lowered: it also meant that if we grew at the forecast rate from this low starting point, we would continue to experience far too much slack capacity. A burst of faster growth to get

this capacity filled was necessary, because only then could companies be expected to invest in expansion. (The "low starting point" explanation also served to explain the disappointing investment forecasts). Political necessity and economic reasoning marched hand in hand.

But if that picture was a true one, and we were just about to embark on three per cent growth, the demand for labour ought at least to be levelling out at this point; and it clearly isn't. (In fairness to the Treasury forecasters, I should point out that the published version masks a great deal of uncertainty, and a very wide range of possible forecasts. I should also add that the forecast for "home grown" growth has apparently been trimmed down a little: the three per cent is restored by a more optimistic figure for future exports).

In any case, the "low starting point" analysis looks shaky quite apart from more recent experience. The idea that an unexpected drop in real incomes led to a low level of demand for consumer credit simply because people who fear losing their jobs are reluctant to take on new repayment commitments, and at the same time to a rise in positive saving (the expansion of consumer credit counts as negative saving). Hence lower

output at higher prices, lower real incomes and lower proportionate spending out of those incomes.

If this is right, we may say that Mr Barber has led his horse to the refreshing waters of unemployment, but can he make it drink?

The first step is to have a look at what he is trying to achieve. To do this I have tried to break down his forecast of GDP for the first half of next year into its components, in the light of known facts about higher public investment (the £100 millions regional programme, the £46 millions for old houses, and the rephasing of steel plant expansion), a more bullish export forecast, and the purchase tax cut (this is reflected in the lower "adjustment to factor cost"). The figures are shown in the table below.

The first point that sticks out is that while Mr Barber is looking for a rather faster growth of consumption than he was in April, the level is considerably lower than was forecast then. This is some aid to plausibility—the rise in export demand, in public investment, which goes most of the way to make up for lower consumption, at least does not depend on the level of confidence in the UK.

But the fact remains that nearly four-fifths of the improvement depends on higher consumer spending; and also two-thirds of the extra improvement which was the object of Monday's reflation. (I fancy the forecast also depends on preventing the expected fall in industrial investment, and this again depends on confidence.)

At the same time, the consumption forecast is pretty much in line with the growth of disposable income which might be expected if the main growth forecast itself is right; and this implies that there is no significant change (perhaps some increase) in the proportion of income which people choose to spend.

Now if recovery depends on a marked improvement in confidence, it seems very odd to base policy on a forecast which appears to give no weight to any change in confidence. This leads to an odd conclusion: that the official forecast is almost certain to be wrong, but that it may be much too low or much too high.

The unemployment figures today suggest that the forecast is much too optimistic, that there will be few takers for unrestricted hire purchase, that the banks will still be looking for borrowers, that the redundancies will go on, that export demand, higher public investment, and the big rise in pensions will certainly guarantee some recovery, but it could be too little to make people expansion minded.

the sudden spurt in prices—were the result, not the cause, of the low level of output. Low output squeezed both earnings and profits: employers were at least able to protect their margins.

Further, it is not even true that the low level of sales in the shops was due to low incomes. Preliminary figures suggest that the savings rate among private people reached 9.5 per cent of disposable income in the first three months of this year, and may have been higher still up to April. The normal rate fluctuates around 8 per cent. In short, the abnormal level of savings goes much of the way to explain the fact that consumption was 1½ per cent below the level assumed in the Treasury "forecast" (partly a hindcast) made in April.

We now get what looks to me a more plausible chain of cause and effect which starts from the level of confidence. A low level of confidence which set in towards the end of 1970 led to cutbacks in production—partly in order to reduce stocks. It led to a low level of demand for consumer credit simply because people who fear losing their jobs are reluctant to take on new repayment commitments, and at the same time to a rise in positive saving (the expansion of consumer credit counts as negative saving). Hence lower

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The first point that sticks out is that while Mr Barber is looking for a rather faster growth of consumption than he was in April, the level is considerably lower than was forecast then. This is some aid to plausibility—the rise in export demand, in public investment, which goes most of the way to make up for lower consumption, at least does not depend on the level of confidence in the UK.

But the fact remains that nearly four-fifths of the improvement depends on higher consumer spending; and also two-thirds of the extra improvement which was the object of Monday's reflation. (I fancy the forecast also depends on preventing the expected fall in industrial investment, and this again depends on confidence.)

At the same time, the consumption forecast is pretty much in line with the growth of disposable income which might be expected if the main growth forecast itself is right; and this implies that there is no significant change (perhaps some increase) in the proportion of income which people choose to spend.

Now if recovery depends on a marked improvement in confidence, it seems very odd to base policy on a forecast which appears to give no weight to any change in confidence. This leads to an odd conclusion: that the official forecast is almost certain to be wrong, but that it may be much too low or much too high.

The unemployment figures today suggest that the forecast is much too optimistic, that there will be few takers for unrestricted hire purchase, that the banks will still be looking for borrowers, that the redundancies will go on, that export demand, higher public investment, and the big rise in pensions will certainly guarantee some recovery, but it could be too little to make people expansion minded.

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How the 4½ per cent might be made up

	£M (1963 prices)	Per cent increase
Consumer's expenditure	12,380 (12,560)	5.7 (5.3)
Public authorities cons	3,030 (same)	1.7 (1.7)
Public auth. investment	3,030 (1,510)	6.2 (2.7)
Private investment	1,990 (1,990)	0.5 (0.5)
Stockbuilding	150 (120)	—
Exports	4,450 (4,370)	4.2 (2.3)
Total final expenditure	23,560 (23,580)	4.6 (4.0)
Less imports	4,615 (4,580)	7.1 (6.3)
Adjustment to factor cost	2,300 (2,400)	—
GDP	16,695 (16,600)	4.5 (3.1)

Notes: the "new" forecasts are an attempt to analyse the Treasury 4½ per cent top growth forecast in the light of known figures about trade and public sector investment, and the implied private investment trend. The percentage growth forecasts compare these figures for actual results for the first half of this year, so far as they can be estimated. Figures in brackets are forecasts from the financial statement and Budget report: the growth forecasts were based on an over-estimate of most components of GDP in the first half of this year.

On the other hand, a big go. And it has happened before: the 1959 boom came after the slump of 1958—the last time, as it happens, that the demand for labour was as low as it is now.

In short, while Mr Barber talks in forecasts, he and his officials are guessing: while he goes through the motions of scientific "tuning" of the economy, he is, in fact, simply gambling. There must be a better way of running the economy than this, and I believe there is: but that subject must possibly be a "stop" to follow this wait.

ICC man explains resignation

In an attempt to quell speculation over recent boardroom events at Industrial Contract Cleaners, Mr David Garner, the director who resigned last Friday, issued the following statement last night.

"Mr David Garner has resigned as non-executive director of Industrial Contract Cleaners because of the continuance of unauthorised loans to a director and the failure to provide him with regular financial information regarding the group's trading."

Last night, too, the registrar of ICC told the Guardian that the number of shares held in the name of the chairman, Mr Eric Wilson, was only 6,433. The company's last report and accounts show his holding to be 452,206 or 11 per cent of the group's equity.

Mr David Garner was not the

only director to resign last Friday when the company also announced a dramatic fall in 1970 profits. Mr D. Blackburn, the managing director, also left the board.

Mr Blackburn said yesterday that although he did not resign over the question of unauthorised loans it was over "a matter of principle".

He refused to give any details but added that even though he had resigned from the board he would continue as a part-time consultant to the group.

Preliminary figures from ICC showed that profits for 1970 had slumped to £24,000 pre-tax. This compares with £216,000 for the previous 16 months and a forecast of 17 months of "not less than £214,000" for 1970.

Although the company's share price has been boosted this year by takeover rumours, the shares fell to a three-year low of 25p ahead of the figures.

The loss is extremely disturbing and shareholders deserve a more detailed explanation than the three sentences contained in yesterday's announcement. In part, the company said the loss was due to "misjudgments in trading, to devaluation, and to restrictions placed on exports by the Government which caused a loss on stocks of sunflower seeds already bought for the export trade."

Tate declined to enlarge on the position beyond saying that the greater part of trade was for export markets. Clearly the company is obliged to give a much more comprehensive account of the management errors, and also state the future intentions for this modest but disastrous investment. At the moment the plan is to "severely curtail future activities" in the country.

The loss casts a pall over an otherwise good year. Estimated profit is some £2 millions higher at the year end, leaving the earnings multiple of 13.6. Any serious investment decision must await the annual report.

GOLD & GENERAL TRUST Confidence in parent

A GLANCE through the latest six monthly statement from the managers of Jessel's Gold and General Unit Trust shows that the managers have plenty of confidence in their parent company and its associates. During the past six months the fund has added significantly to its holding in Jessel Securities. At the end of November 1970 Gold and General had only £118,000 worth of Jessel Securities representing 2.45 per cent of the fund. By the end of March this had increased to £233,000 and had grown into the largest single holding in the portfolio, totalling 4.53 per cent of the fund.

Adding in other companies associated with Jessel—Eastern Produce and Jessel Properties—gives a grand total of 8.26 per cent of the Gold and General Fund invested in firms in the Jessel Securities orbit.

By energetic selling efforts in the U.K. and Europe the Burrup Matheson group of printing companies were able to maintain both a satisfactory level of turnover and profit until the postal dispute began. As the national economic situation improves so Burrup will be able to take full advantage of new feelings of confidence.

Central News (City Advertising) had a successful year. Thames Paper Supplies on the other hand had troubles; but now has a firm base from which to develop.

Extel's Centenary year will present a challenge in itself and, given reasonable trading conditions and good government, the challenge will be met with confidence.

At the Annual General Meeting yesterday, the report and accounts were adopted and the final dividend approved.

THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Trafalgar bid to be sent direct

The £26-million takeover bid for Cunard is being sent direct to shareholders by Trafalgar House today. Mr Nig Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar said yesterday that his company would be going ahead without waiting for any formal reply from the Cunard Board.

Sir Basil Smallpiece, Cunard chairman, whose wealth game has already induced Trafalgar to increase its bid to £24 million, is now expected to give his formal reply after Trafalgar has sent out its bid.

A clear indication that S. Basil intends to fight was given by yesterday's appointment of the board of Mr Donald Forster, former director who has made opposition to the present price a condition of rejoining.

Mr Brookes, commenting on the return of Mr Forster, said yesterday: "This does not make Cunard more valuable to us (at as I am aware at present).

Recalling comments by Mr Forster on the possible break-up value of Cunard, Mr Brookes said: "We have given explicit undertakings this is a break-up. If he wants to break it up, conceivably it is worth more. But neither Cunard nor Trafalgar wants to break it up. It is ruled out in our position. One wonders what their position is now. They have had this their desks for three and a half weeks and have said nothing public."

Cunard shares slipped 3p to 197½p yesterday awaiting a formal start of the battle tonight.

Sterling markets

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.25c. Investment: dollar premium 24 per cent. Previous 24 per cent.

NEW YORK, 23 July (AP)—The dollar rose to a new high of 197½¢ against the pound sterling, as the market awaited the start of the battle tonight.

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£9M profit gain for Vauxhall

A combination of booming sales, increased prices and relatively peaceful labour relations has wrought a marked improvement in the profitability of Vauxhall Motors, the UK subsidiary of General Motors of America, the world's biggest car company.

For the six months to June 1971, Vauxhall has turned in profits of £8.2 millions before interest and taxation. This compares with a loss of £1.0 million for the same period of 1970. With past losses to offset there is no UK tax charge and net profits are £6 millions compared with the £3.28 million loss in 1970.

Head office in the United States will no doubt be congratulating itself on the apparent early success of the managerial changes it announced in September 1970. Then Mr David Heagland, £70,000 a year managing direc-

tor of Vauxhall was placed on "special leave of absence" and in October Mr Alex Rhea replaced him as managing director. The changes were made as part of a general move to integrate more closely General Motors' European operations.

Mr Rhea said yesterday that there were three main reasons for the improvement in the firm's profit—steady uninterrupted production; a strengthened range of cars and commercial vehicles; and continued emphasis on quality and reliability.

Mr Rhea claimed that while overall UK car sales were 3.4 per cent up on 1970, Vauxhall registrations had risen by 22 per cent.

The commercial performance of the commercial vehicle division is even more marked. While industry sales have declined by 6.8 per cent Mr Rhea claimed, Bedford registrations are 23.9 per cent higher.

Merely the normal conservatism of a group which introduces these records with the bland statement: "1970/71 has been a very satisfactory year."

With the initial build-up of colour behind the group, profits from colour rental will begin to show through this year, and perhaps take up the running from the solid profits base provided by the wide range of consumer and capital goods. Certainly the group is happy enough to forecast an overall "continued growth." Still, that is what the current price earnings multiple of 22.3 demands.

The remarkable thing is that Thorn's margins actually widened, from 20.1 per cent to an impressive 21.1 per cent at the trading level. Moreover the growth in the second half, again at the trading level, was faster in the second six months than the first half. So after an unimpaired interim payment shareholders get an increase in the final with a 24 per cent total comparing with the 21 per cent last year.

The high level of output of monochrome and colour television sets has, of course, made a substantial contribution to the increase in profits, but Thorn is quick to point out that the improvement was not confined to this sector. Domestic appliances, audio products, and lighting products also produced satisfactory improvements.

The build up in colour TV rental boosted profits, as the £7 millions leap to £31 millions in depreciation testifies, but because of this charge, and higher installation costs, only a small improvement in profits was seen here.

But having seen such a buoyant year is there just a hint of worries in the accompanying statement? "It is necessary to take a cautious view of short-term trading prospects," it says, "as so far there has been insufficient time to assess the results of the Chancellor's reflationary measures and there is no evidence yet that inflation has been brought under control."

A clear hint that Thorn's boom is over? Not a bit of it.

The market soon got wind of the likely rejection and buoyant profit forecast from the board, and the shares rose sharply to 15p above the offer price at 104½p. On current indications investors could reckon the shares cheap at anything up to 120p and still expect to see a profit if the latest bid still holds. The shares would still be cheap on trading grounds, with the prospective P/E well below 10. It is possible too that an even shorter term gain could be seen if British Vita decided to add something more to its terms just to get board support.

The board claimed yesterday that "profitability is now firmly established on an upward trend." In advance of some major development, however, the share price is difficult to justify.

by an extensive reorganisation and a much harsher attitude towards the valuation of slow moving stocks, was obviously a major influence last year.

Hopefully, the preliminary statement speaks of the inevitable time lag before the group began to benefit from increased prices and other remedial actions to combat inflation. During the past six months the UK payroll has been cut by over 1,000 people with a reduction in planned output and factory space has been agreed for sale.

The board claimed yesterday that "profitability is now firmly established on an upward trend." In advance of some major development, however, the share price is difficult to justify.

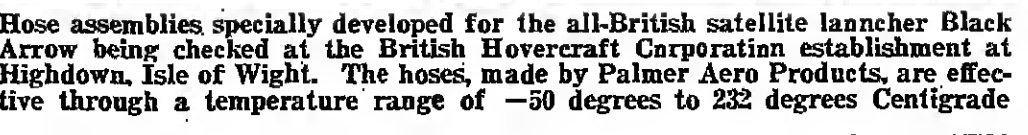
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Another factor is the advance welding techniques which means that some huge components can be built up by

and disclosed iron ore deposits of up to 68 per cent at the Weld Range prospect in Western Australia.

The drilling showed that high-grade ore continued to a depth of at least 400 feet under two large ore bodies. The tests

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Vaux profits and dividend increase

Sunderland based Vaux and Associated Breweries, the £26.5 million group with about 850 employees, has announced a 10 per cent increase in its 1970-71 profits and a 10 per cent increase in its dividend. The increase in profits is due to a 10 per cent increase in the price of wallpaper in August, 1970, and a 10 per cent increase in the price of paint in September, 1970. The dividend is being raised from 13½ pence to 15 pence.

The group has been helped by higher selling prices because of a 6.4 per cent increase to £26.6 million in the turnover has produced a rise of some 17 per cent to £2.6 million in the pre-tax profit. Equity earnings have increased by 2.3 per cent to 23 pence and the new dividend rate is covered 1.4 times.

The directors remain expansion minded. Capital commitments include some £1.8 million for a new hotel on Teesside and one in Edinburgh. The group also includes public houses, of which nine will be in Scotland. It is unfortunate, however, that one third of the trade in the north of England where unemployment is very high.

Mears Bros first half profit dips

The first half profits for Mears Bros. Holdings, the civil engineering, building and dredging contractors, are down by 28 per cent to £10,000. The board is maintaining the interim dividend at 5 pence. The group chairman, Mr W. G. Packman, however, forecasts in his interim report that pre-tax profits for the full year should equal the 1970 total of £310,031, but are unlikely to match the record £363,077 in 1969.

Mr Packman says that the results of Mears Construction will be disappointing as only moderate progress could be made on certain contracts during the winter and these have been further affected by recently encountered difficulties.

He points out that A. Long Products, another subsidiary company, has now contained its losses, and is in the process of concluding an agreement with a national distributor to undertake the marketing of Protecto-wrap pipe wrapping products in the United Kingdom.

Ladies Pride holds interim

Ladies Pride Outerwear which is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 5 pence reports an increase from £144,771 to £174,948 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to May 31.

The outlook is bright. Output in all sections is running at a high level and production for the remainder of the year is fully sold to home overseas customers. In the view of the board, the upward trend in profits should continue.

Leyland Paint ahead strongly

Leyland Paint and Wallpaper reports a substantial improvement in first half profit, and a half point increase to 3 pence in its interim dividend.

Pre-tax profit for the half year ended April 3 was £140,000, compared with £32,000 for the period from October 1, 1969 to

Company news briefs

London Stock Exchange jobbers, White and Cheesman and Co., have been registered with a nominal capital of £25,000 in 21 shares. The company is a subsidiary of Thomas Tilling (subsidiary of Thomas Tilling). Financial year end to be changed from September 30 to December 31 to coincide with that of parent, Bridgewater Investment Trust. Board hopes to circulate shareholders with full particulars of the acquisition of the company (announced on February 16), in near future. The temporary suspension of company's share quotation remains in force pending publication of these details.

Bids and deals

Lead Industries Group has acquired for cash James and Rosewell (Plymouth), lead sheet and pipe manufacturer and general builders' merchant. Arrangements being made to dispose of manufacturing activities.

Points from reports

Godfrey Davis: Chairman said unadjusted profit of group based on first three months trading in excess of that for corresponding period of last year.

Monnet Charlotte Investments: Chairman, Mr Paul Williams, said profit in the current year expected to show a further "reasonable" increase.

Sealed Motor Construction: Chairman, Mr P. Penabaz, forecast a satisfactory increase in profit.

Peter Dixon: Chairman, Mr W. B. Dixon, said a number of factors had turned in group's favour. Sales in packaging division are buoyant and rising. However, management figures from British Tissues indicate a first half loss.

The Exchange Telegraph (Holding): Chairman, Mr G. H. Benn, says Xetel's centenary year will present a challenge in itself and given reasonable trading conditions and good government, the challenge will be met with confidence.

Interim results

Standard Trust: 6 p (same). Net revenue £726,856 (£763,832). Derby Trust: 4.95 p (£486) on

CLOSING PRICES

Account: July 23 Settlement: August 3

LONDON		COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
BRITISH FUNDS					
St. James's Place	100.00	British Airways	100.00	Aviation	100.00
St. James's Place	100.00	British Airways	100.00	Aviation	100.00
St. James's Place	100.00	British Airways	100.00	Aviation	100.00

CORPS & BONDS		NEWSPAPERS & PAPER	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

FOREIGN		STORES	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

DOMINION & COLONIAL		TEXTILES	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

AMERICAN & CANADIAN		BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

BANKS & HP		ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

ELECTRICAL & RADIO		UNIT TRUSTS	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

BREWERIES		INSURANCE	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

BUILDING & PAINTS		MINING & TIN	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO		OIL	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

CHEMICALS & PLASTICS		RUBBER & TEA	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV		SHIPPING	
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

PROPERTY & TRUSTS			
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL



Resident Matron £912-£999 Hartford

Required at Hartford Residential Special School, New Northwich, Cheshire. This new residential special school for maladjusted boys, aged 9-16 years is to open in September, 1971. There will eventually be a maximum of 50 boys attending the school.

Salary will be in accordance with Miscellaneous Grade III, i.e. £912-£999 per annum, but this will be reviewed when the school reaches its maximum of 50 boys. The successful applicant will also be provided with free board and a rent free flat.

Applicants should have experience of residential care in a senior post. Application forms and further details available from The Director of Education, Closing date 30th July, 1971.

Resident Housemothers £658-£745 Hartford

Required at Hartford Residential Special School, New Northwich, Cheshire. This new residential special school for maladjusted boys, aged 9-16 years, is to open in September, 1971. There will eventually be a maximum of 50 boys attending the school.

Salary will be in accordance with the County Council Scale for Housemothers i.e. £658-£745 plus an additional allowance of £90 for recognised child-care qualifications. Successful applicants will also be provided with free board and lodging.

Applicants should preferably have experience in residential care but applications will be considered from persons who are interested in taking up this kind of work.

Application forms and further details available from The Director of Education, Closing date 30th July, 1971.

If you want the staff benefits that a large and progressive employer provides, combined with scope for initiative, this is what Cheshire County Council offers. Please write unless otherwise stated above to the appropriate Chief Officer at County Hall, Chester.

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

Social Services Department

CHALLENGING NEW APPOINTMENT!

Warden for Residential Site for Gipsies

In providing services to local gipsies this Department is developing a well equipped residential site at Broadchurch, near Exeter. The resident Warden will offer a supportive and advisory service to ten families who will be occupying two chalets and eight caravans on hard standings provided.

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced social workers who, additionally, will be expected to carry a small case load as a member of the local area team. Salary within the scale of £1,515 to £1,893; free accommodation in a newly built two-bedroom bungalow on the site.

Application forms and further details from: The Director of Social Services, County Hall, Exeter. Closing date 6th August, 1971.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

NORTH LANCASHIRE AND SOUTH WESTLORLAND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Royal Lancaster Infirmary SENIOR PHARMACIST

Additional post with grade duties at Royal Lancaster Infirmary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the pharmacy department and will be expected to carry a small case load as a member of the local area team.

Salary within the scale of £1,515 to £1,893; free accommodation in a newly built two-bedroom bungalow on the site.

Application forms and further details from: The Director of Social Services, County Hall, Exeter. Closing date 6th August, 1971.

EDUCATIONAL

DARWIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

The Australian Government is establishing the Darwin Community College to provide a wide range of post-school education. Darwin, the capital of the Northern Territory is one of the fastest-growing cities in Australia, due to the rapid development of mining and rural industries.

The population of 22,000 is expected to reach 85,000 in nine years. The College is planned to develop into a council-governed institution, conducting technician and trade courses, education at all levels, and vocational training to meet special needs, and tutorials for tertiary courses provided by outside institutions. Planning of a building complex to cost \$4.4 million to \$4.5 million is well advanced and the buildings should be occupied in 1974.

Applications are invited for the position of Principal, to take up duties in 1971. As Chief Executive Officer, he will be expected to advise on the development of the College in the fields of academic, financial and administrative policy.

QUALIFICATIONS The appointment calls for an educationalist of wide general experience and recognised academic standing, with proven ability as an administrator. He must be a British subject, eligible for permanent residence in Australia, and in good health.

SALARY AND CONDITIONS Commencing salary, paid from date of embarkation, will be \$13,200 per annum plus a District Allowance of \$450 (if married) and \$400 (if single). The population of 22,000 is expected to reach 85,000 in nine years. The College is planned to develop into a council-governed institution, conducting technician and trade courses, education at all levels, and vocational training to meet special needs, and tutorials for tertiary courses provided by outside institutions. Planning of a building complex to cost \$4.4 million to \$4.5 million is well advanced and the buildings should be occupied in 1974.

Write with full personal and career details, and the names and addresses of three referees to: THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD REPRESENTATIVE Canberra House, 10-16 Maitland Street, London, W.C.2.

City of Westminster Social Services Department
Liverpool Community Relations Council
County Borough of Bolton
Lancashire Education Committee
Division 22
Eccles, Swinton, and Pendlebury
DIVISIONAL YOUTH SERVICE TEAM LEADER
Special Allowance - £3000.

English Amateur Championship

Humphreys lives to fight again

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

is a decidedly fresh look at eight of the English clubs at Burnham and Farnham. Humphreys is the only international left. Peter Benka and John Lloyd have both played two years ago.

At the morning's match Harrison plays Peter and how worthy they are.

to easy Miss ley

Oxley will get her first Worpleston's 17th and as since the practice on Monday when she beat Frearson in the women's 36-hole final.

mes es oop

Ward-Thomas

ons persist in light flanker

From DAVID FROST: Wellington, July 22

last match before the Test, just one week British Lions will be wo men for their here against Auckland.

has not recovered from last Saturday's injury. The Lions selectors will be looking for a replacement.

are up it

ngboks XV strength

with Africans will be Test match strength in the ninth their tour at Brisbane.

clude 12 of the side who will be in the first Test at Auckland.

scores

of their places: Humphreys, fortunate to survive his match against John Fisher, meets Benka, John Pult in rare form.

opening. His golf has improved from day to day; one can but hope he maintains it.

Mark had saved his morning match against Cameron, a young Hampshire golfer, with a great two at the scoreline and a four at the 18th.

Harrison has sailed through four rounds without being troubled. In the morning he was five under par against Yon and then a command of Smith that never for a moment did he seem likely to lose.

Behind him Moody took calm deliberate advantage of a gradual shift in the wind towards the South. This meant that the long bowler's stroke required some adjustment of the ball.

A struggling Humphreys was nowhere. A had drive cost him the thirteenth and he was left with the fourteenth where Fisher took three putts from 12 feet uphill.

Putt had a memorable day. After surviving an invariably hard match against the old captain, Glading, he really put Marks to the sword with a flawless sequence of golf.

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Zealand retain Richie Guy, who is not a strong scrummer, at loose head. The Lions selectors will be looking for a replacement.

Lions go by satellite

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rather than two big men which is what the situation requires. Any first choice wing forward would be Arnel with either Dixon or Quinnell as the other.

Auckland have relatively young forwards although the pack includes Peter Whiting, the current All Black lock, and Ron Ulrich, the hooker who played for New Zealand in South Africa last year.

Doug Smith today elaborated on yesterday's remarks by John Davies concerning the illegality of quick throw-ins after the ball has been kicked into touch.

There is a large entry for the Staines Regatta tomorrow and 100 races will be staged between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. As usual, the regatta will be held on the Staines Regatta Course, which will be completed in addition to the Staines Regatta Course, which will be completed in addition to the Staines Regatta Course.

opening. His golf has improved from day to day; one can but hope he maintains it.

Mark had saved his morning match against Cameron, a young Hampshire golfer, with a great two at the scoreline and a four at the 18th.

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David Bedford cuts through the traffic on a busy main road crossing Hampstead Heath, on a training run in preparation for Saturday's AAA 5,000 metres championship: his objective is the world record of 13min. 16sec. held by Ron Clarke of Australia

Middlesex lose and pave the way for Surrey

By DAVID GRAY

Warwickshire, who seemed doomed to relegation after losing their first three matches, plunged the women's competition into complete confusion by beating Middlesex, the leaders, at the beginning of the day and the conquerors of Surrey, the reigning champions, on Wednesday, by five rubbers to four at Eastbourne yesterday.

This unexpected success has probably opened the way for Surrey to retain the title. Surrey, Devon's unbeaten record yesterday, and Belinda Blackburn beat Jenny Hellier and Sandra Cox 2-6, 6-4, 6-2 in the ninth rubber, and now they, with Devon and Middlesex, who meet each other today, have three victories.

Surrey, who play Yorkshire, one of the candidates for relegation, have an advantage in the women's competition, having won 22, compared with Devon's 21, and Middlesex's 19. If they win 5-3 today, the result which would be a record, they would be the first team to win 25 rubbers.

The relegation situation is equally complicated. Kent, who have won 17 rubbers, have before lunch, beat Warwickshire 5-4, and now they, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire have won once each. Yorkshire, with the toughest task today, have 17 rubbers. Kent have 15, and Warwickshire 14, but they are unlikely to matter, for they have lost to the three winners, and if they lose, the winners of the Kent and Warwickshire matches will be the first to finish the women's competition for years. Every team has something to play for today.

Middlesex, however, must be kicking themselves. They have not won the title since 1956, and on Wednesday night it seemed to be in their grasp again. But yesterday, when they played Kent, they were beaten 5-4. Veronica Burton and Dianne Grundy, once more failed to win rubbers. Shirley Brown and Glynis Coles maintained their unbeaten record, but Lindsay Beaven and Marilyn Greenwood were beaten 5-4. Middlesex's youngest partnership, Caroline Aitken and Susan Cogswell, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, and then went down in the fifth rubber. Wendy Slaughter, 3-6, 6-3.

Nervousness, fatigue, and Warwickshire's thoroughgoing determination to survive have improved remarkably in the last two days since they decided to play for the title. Their former top pair, Mrs. Wainwright and Alex Cowie, and Kent, who have varied their pairings, yet again, Virginia Wade and Alison Fraser-Buchanan, were beaten 5-4. Kent's counter-attack after lunch was led by Alison Fraser-Buchanan, who was beaten 5-4. Kent's counter-attack after lunch was led by Alison Fraser-Buchanan, who was beaten 5-4.

Read stays ahead

Peter Johnson, of the Midlands YC, won the fourth race in the GP14 World Championship at Thorpe Bay. Light airs caused three postponements but a breeze finally picked up from the east and Johnson, in a new boat, was able to give the 64 starters a fair race.

Johnson, in Reppell, led the field and Martin Jolley (Electra) finished just over two minutes behind him. Still with a commanding lead in the overall points position is Andrew Read in Breud.

Large entry

Two more wins for Oliver

By JOHN R. KERR

Few riders know Wembley's indoor arena better than Alan Oliver, who supplemented his first-day success at the Roly International Horse Show there with two more victories yesterday. His double, initiated when Sweep won the afternoon speed test, was completed when Pitz Palu headed nine others in the final for the Ingersoll Stakes, which opened the evening session.

Sweep's win in the Country Life and Riding Cup was the element of the quadruple made harder gained, the rider only just holding off strong challenges from American, Danish and German riders.

For this class errors over the course of seven fences, which included three doubles and ended in a quadruple, were translated into terms of time at the rate of five seconds for each mistake. This in fact put one of the Germans, Hendrick Snook on Pitz Palu, eighth instead of first. His time, 34.5sec, was not better than a fault at the third at 33.5.

Another German was the early leader, the European Champion Hartwig Steenken on Daniela. He was beaten by Oliver, who was consistent, 35.5sec. But Fletcher retained the advantage for Britain when getting Buterian Boy round in 36.5sec.

Oliver's round on Sweep started with a slight falter, but he was confidently and ended, after an anxious look at the clock which showed he was 35.5sec. Three more clear rounds followed near the end of the field of 33, the last of which was won by Oliver, who was consistent, 35.5sec. But Fletcher retained the advantage for Britain when getting Buterian Boy round in 36.5sec.

Five horses from each of two preliminary races, one for the Ingersoll Stakes and the other for the Country Life and Riding Cup, were entered in the final. Oliver, second to jump, got Pitz Palu round faultlessly over the first two fences, but he was not looked like being beaten and the closest for the second place came from Stephen Hadley on the consistent 35.5sec. Sweep was just over two seconds slower. Harvey Smith on Evan Jones and the German Snook on Sirocco beat Oliver's time but only at the cost of four and eight faults respectively. The only clear round for third place came from the young Steve Lindbach on Nebelhorn.

MISS GOULDING gave one of the finest displays ever by a woman player when she crushed Helen Gourlay, a fellow Australian, 6-0, in 36 minutes. She never made a mistake, serving with great power, hitting volleys with deadly accuracy and getting tremendous penetration from her ground strokes.

Miss Hogan had to work much harder for her 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 win over Judy Dalton, the Wimbledon semi-finalist. It was a severe test, but she won by a narrow margin. She was troubled with a strained ankle and limped to defeat Miss Hogan, who was at her best during the match. She continually shouted at herself and on at least two occasions struck balls out of the ground in annoyance at her own mistakes.

A fine volley saved the most dangerous situation for Miss Hogan when Mrs. Dalton was holding advantage point in the 13th game. Failure to secure this point brought a serving lapse to Mrs. Dalton, for she had three double faults to drop the next game for the set. After a 2-0 lead in the final set, Mrs. Dalton lost five successive games and by this time was feeling a little out of control to anything that dropped short.

GREEN SHIELD MIDLAND OPEN 1st: Mrs. Dalton (Australia) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0. 2nd: Mrs. Dalton (Australia) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0. 3rd: Mrs. Dalton (Australia) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Crushing display by Evonne

By a Special Correspondent

The Green Shield Midland lawn tennis tournament will provide a repeat of last year's final for the women's singles. Evonne Goollong, the defending titleholder, will meet the Wimbledon champion, Miss Margaret Smith, in the semi-finals of Leicester yesterday.

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Bedford must not overlook Wilde's nerve

By JOHN RODDA

However compelling the prospect, there is far more to the Amateur Athletic Association Championships at Crystal Palace this evening and tomorrow than Dave Bedford's attempt to break the world 5,000 metres record. The final contest for places in Britain's European Championship team and the move to a new house after faithful years at the White City, as well as Bedford's challenge ought to make this a meeting to charge the enthusiasm. It is a weekend of opportunity and the sport must not let it slip.

The 5,000 metres is at 4.30 on Saturday, by which point the fates of many will have been sealed, at least for this season. The selectors meet on Sunday and the names for the European Championships must be despatched that day.

Bedford could not find a rival among the 29 opponents in the 5,000 metres when he made his entry earlier this week and since the closest man to him is over 17 seconds slower his attitude is a logical one. Ian McCaffery may have one of those days when he looks a genius or Ian Stewart, if he runs and fails in the 1,300 metres, may die something out of his rich past. But the approach by most men will be to run their own race and fight for the other two places in the European Championship team.

One man, at least may take a different view: Ricky Wilde of Manchester. He has been excited and baffled with his brilliant and his attitude. He likes to be free of the regimentation of a team or a selection, and he likes to go off to Scandinavia and make our eyes pop with unsuspected performances—7min. 38.4sec. for 3,000 metres in Oslo last August, 7min. 38.4sec. in Sweden in 1968. Injury or reluctance have kept him away from the pattern of athletics, but deep down inside him there is a lot of talent simmering and the ball which Bedford has cast may tempt Wilde to his gaudy frame at his shoulder and see what happens.

The 1,300 metres will be taxing. There will be little room for error, and the winner will be the one who is able to hold on to his lead. The selectors will be looking for a man who can hold on to his lead. The selectors will be looking for a man who can hold on to his lead.

Yesterdays results

Cycling

SCOTTISH CYCLING RACE—Stage 1: 1. J. O. Bailey (England) 2. J. O. Bailey (England) 3. J. O. Bailey (England) 4. J. O. Bailey (England) 5. J. O. Bailey (England) 6. J. O. Bailey (England) 7. J. O. Bailey (England) 8. J. O. Bailey (England) 9. J. O. Bailey (England) 10. J. O. Bailey (England) 11. J. O. Bailey (England) 12. J. O. Bailey (England) 13. J. O. Bailey (England) 14. J. O. Bailey (England) 15. J. O. Bailey (England) 16. J. O. Bailey (England) 17. J. O. Bailey (England) 18. J. O. Bailey (England) 19. J. O. Bailey (England) 20. J. O. Bailey (England) 21. J. O. Bailey (England) 22. J. O. Bailey (England) 23. J. O. Bailey (England) 24. J. O. Bailey (England) 25. J. O. Bailey (England) 26. J. O. Bailey (England) 27. J. O. Bailey (England) 28. J. O. Bailey (England) 29. J. O. Bailey (England) 30. J. O. Bailey (England) 31. J. O. Bailey (England) 32. J. O. Bailey (England) 33. J. O. Bailey (England) 34. J. O. Bailey (England) 35. J. O. Bailey (England) 36. J. O. Bailey (England) 37. 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